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High (Market)

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of civilians .....

Duke St.

Street

Oldest House  
York, 17



Queen



A conspiracy to overthrow Washin  
ton was ended at York when La F  
ette forced the conspirators to drin  
his famous toast "To the Common







A HISTORY OF

*The York County Academy*

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA



YORK COUNTY ACADEMY



Gift: Hist. Soc. of York County  
Jan. 1954

A HISTORY OF

INDEXED G. S.  
L.O. 1954

FEB 15 1954

*The*  
*York County Academy*  
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

*Issued jointly by*

THE TRUSTEES OF THE YORK COUNTY ACADEMY

*And as a Year Book of*

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF YORK COUNTY  
FOR THE YEARS 1942-1952

York, Pennsylvania, 1952

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST  
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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by The York County Academy

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## *Preface*

The second World War prevented the publication of annual Year Books of The Historical Society of York County after 1941.

Meantime, the Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute, with whom the Trustees of The York County Academy had been operating a secondary school since 1929, determined to close the work of the secondary school in June, 1948, and to concentrate their educational efforts in the operation of York Junior College. The reciprocal teaching agreement between the two schools was thereupon amended and now applies to the operation of York Junior College, an unincorporated institution operated jointly by the York Collegiate Institute and The York County Academy under their reciprocal teaching agreement, as amended.

It was deemed fitting, therefore, to publish this history of the Academy, which had been in process of preparation for some years, and to issue the history jointly with The Historical Society of York County, as a contribution not only to the educational work of the Academy through its many years of operation, but also as a contribution to the educational history of York County.

The research was done by Betty Peckham (Mrs. Howard C. Imhoff) in part from printed sources; from the manuscript archives of the Academy, which had been examined and partly collated in earlier years by Mr. George Hay Kain; and from the Academy minutes, which exist from 1787. Mr. Kain prepared a few of the more technical chapters in the book.

The volume is published under the supervision of a special committee of the Academy consisting of Frederick B. Gerber, Esq., who succeeded Mr. Kain as President of the Trustees of the Academy; George Hay Kain, Jr., Esq., Secretary of the Academy; and George Hay Kain, Esq., together with the Committee on Publications of the Historical Society of York County, consisting of Henry James Young, former Director of that Society; John Lowry Ruth, present Director and George Hay Kain, Jr., Esq.





## *Foreword*

How fortunate it is that Americans are developing an increasing respect for land marks of historical significance. One such is the York County Academy. It is hoped that the original building with its simple but appealing architecture will remain to impress coming generations with the contributions that the City of York made to the cultural and political pattern of America. In this early school enrolled men who helped to build in the schoolroom, the pulpit, and public office. Its roll of teachers included men of high standing, and its beacon light for scholarship and sound learning was shed upon the public secondary schools which succeeded it in another century.

Physically, the building stands as a monument to the values which our forbears placed upon education. Historically its histories, endowments, and records will ever speak of the leadership which its city took in the development of what is America.

MILLARD E. GLADFELTER

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A great deal of the material contained in this book was gleaned from the files of the Historical Society of York County, with the assistance of Henry J. Young, former Director; John Lowry Ruth, present Director; Mrs. Alice E. Starner, Assistant Director and the late Edith Beard Cannon.

Thanks are also due to American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts; Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, New Hampshire; The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine; the Martin Memorial Library at York; Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; the Library of the Pennsylvania State College; and the Library of the Shippensburg State Teachers' College.

For certain illustrations we received permission from Howard C. Imhoff and Henry Wasbers; and for portraits of individuals furnished by or through the courtesy of Mrs. George Krause; Mrs. William Seibert; Richard F. Yost; H. Gellard Fickes; Mrs. David H. Gardner; Mrs. George W. Gross; Miss Emilie Fisher Latimer and Miss Julia Young; Mrs. Leroy Frantz; Mrs. George W. Eichelberger; Miss Lydia Owen and Charles S. Weiser, we return thanks for a contribution to what at one time seemed an impossible accomplishment.

## *Introduction*

With the assurance, but also with the inexperience, of youth, the writer almost 50 years ago was responsible for the statement that The York County Academy was the oldest classical school west of the Susquehanna River. He was wrong. Dickinson college, which was certainly a classical school, was founded some years prior to that date; and Pittsburgh Academy was founded earlier in 1787, while Washington Academy was incorporated a few months later. Pittsburgh Academy developed into what is now the University of Pittsburgh, and Washington Academy into what is now Washington and Jefferson College.

It would seem, therefore, that The York County Academy was actually the third classical school established west of the Susquehanna River, preceded by Dickinson College and the University of Pittsburgh, and followed closely by Washington and Jefferson College.

However that may be, The York County Academy has had a long and honorable existence.

If it be possible for a school to be older than its age, the Academy may well fall into that anomalous class; and by well founded tradition it was the successor of a classical school established during the Revolutionary period by the Reverend John Andrews, Rector of what is now St. John's Episcopal Church, at York.

In 1787 it became a church school, "The York Academy", incorporated with and as a part of St. John's Church.

In 1799 it was independently incorporated as "The York County Academy." Whether at that time the Church turned over the school to the State, or whether the State actually took it from the Church, is a question which has never been satisfactorily determined. Litigation which might have answered that question was abandoned more than a century ago; and for a period of many years The York County Academy was the leading and the only school of consequence in the County. It preceded by many years the establishment of public schools in Pennsylvania and by almost a century the establishment of the York High School, and the York Collegiate Institute.

As other academies went out of existence, The York County Academy continued to exist, although the celebration of its centennial in 1887 may well be taken as marking the beginning of the days when the development of the public school system marked the knell



of private secondary schools. Although that was the beginning, the Academy, together with its sister institution, The York Collegiate Institute, continued as a private secondary school until 1948, when both institutions closed their doors to secondary education and entered upon a new career as York Junior College.

The corporations of both schools, however, continue to exist; and whether the secondary school of either or both will some day be revived is a matter which only time can tell.

The writer's earliest recollections are interwoven with the history of the Academy. Two of his father's closest friends were identified with the school; George R. Prowell, who taught there before the writer was born, and David H. Gardner, who taught there for many years thereafter, and under whom the writer is proud to have received a thorough schooling under the older system.

Then, with election as a trustee, followed by the secretaryship of the trustees and finally by the presidency of that body, it was always the hope of the writer that a history of the Academy would be published. That hope has now been accomplished.

The publication might well have been issued in 1948 as a valedictory to the life of the secondary school; but for many reasons it was impossible to publish the volume at that time.

By reason of the fact that the Academy, as was the case with many early schools, was essentially the school of the particular teacher, governed in more or less nominal manner by the Board of Trustees, the list of students passed on with the departure of the teachers; and no list of students even in its later years, is available. The nearest approach to a list is through an examination of the class records kept by Professor Gross during the periods of his teaching there. Those books, but no other books of the teachers, are in the Archives.

Even the list of teachers is incomplete. Possibly the most famous man who taught at the school, -known not as a teacher but as a statesman, -was Thaddeus Stevens; and yet his name does not appear in the minutes of the trustees nor in any other official record found among the Archives of the school.

However, with these uncertainties, this history is now issued as a memorial to the long and honorable existence of the institution.

July 1952.

GEORGE HAY KAIN



REVEREND JOHN ANDREWS



## CHAPTER I

### *Founding and Early Days*

THE York Academy was founded in 1787, before George Washington had been elected as the nation's first President, and continued its work of secondary education for a period of 161 years, until Harry S. Truman was in the White House.

One of the first classical schools to be established west of the Susquehanna, for almost a century the Academy was the only institution in the county of any continued reputation offering schooling beyond that of the common grades.

As a college preparatory school, it trained numerous young men who became leaders in city, state and national affairs; in the professions of law, medicine, education and the ministry; and in finance and business.

During the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century, the Academy was superior to the common schools in the length of its term, its building and equipment, the range and scope of subjects offered, and in the competence of its teachers.

The red brick building on North Beaver Street was a community and cultural center where activities as diverse as the first theatrical performances, and first Sunday School were conducted. Here drilled the volunteer military companies, and here were held the early Normal Schools.

During the first one hundred and forty years of the Academy's existence, *no student was graduated*. Students "went to the Academy" and learned to *think* as well as to memorize under the strict discipline of the masters. Moral training was an integral

part of the curriculum. They left impressed with the idea that there would always be more to learn.

The Academy flourished during a century which brought scientific discoveries, improvement of public health, social reform, expansion of education and religion unparalleled in the world's history. Men associated with the Academy became leaders in all these fields.

It is these facts which lie behind the loyalty to the Academy felt by many of the older citizens of York, today.

Men now grown gray, still climb the steep stairs to look for their names inscribed in schoolboy scrawl on the walls and two great chimneys of the attic story.

This history has been written to perpetuate the names of those who as teachers and trustees and yes, janitors, kept the Academy functioning through the years. It also seeks so to chronicle the names of those who as alumni went forth to reflect credit upon the school by their accomplishments. It endeavors to recall some of the fun of bygone school days and those human foibles and weaknesses which endear to us both scholars and teachers of long ago that this history has been written.

The Academy was not the first school to be opened in York County. That honor goes to the parochial school of the Lutheran Church which was established as early as 1743. Other such schools were soon opened by the Reformed and the Moravian churches. Not until 1750, was a school conducted in English and this was attended mainly by the children of Quakers and Episcopalians.

The forerunner of the Academy was a classical school taught in York before the Revolution by the Reverend John Andrews (1746-1813), an Episcopal clergyman, as a means of supplementing his income.

Andrews was born in Cecil County, Maryland, of Scotch ancestry. In 1765, he was graduated with honors from the College of Philadelphia. While teaching a classical school in Lancaster, he studied theology with the Reverend Thomas Barton who for ten years beginning in 1755, ministered to the Anglicans in York and Cumberland Counties.

By 1767, Andrews had completed his theological studies and was ready for ordination. This could be performed only by the Bishop of London. But one out of every five candidates who made the voyage across the Atlantic ever returned. They were either lost at sea, died of smallpox, or took comfortable livings in England.

Andrews, however, was of the hardier sort. Volunteering as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he came to York as Rector of St. John's, late in 1767.

Through a lottery, authorized by an Act of Assembly, he set about raising funds in Philadelphia, Lancaster and elsewhere for the erection of a church in York. When it was completed, it was one of four Episcopal edifices in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia.

In 1772 Mr. Andrews left York. He was Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1789 to 1810 and Provost from 1810 to 1813. A close friend of Joseph Priestley, he was the author of *Elements of Rhetorick & Belles Lettres*, compiled for the use of schools, 1813. His endorsement appears in many early textbooks.

"Tall and portly, square-faced, ruddy-complexioned, his manners were those which became a clergyman and the Provost of a University."

In 1774 the Reverend Daniel Batwell, another English missionary, took charge of the parish. During the early days of the Revolution he continued to pray publicly for King George until "some rude and boisterous friends of Liberty" ducked him in the Codorus three times in one day. He was confined to prison, and finally returned to England where he was rewarded with a rich living.

The situation in York was then typical of the English church throughout the colonies. As the Reverend John Andrews wrote, "Our candidates for the ministry have been forced to seek for ordination in another hemisphere at great expense... Our unhappy situation was by the late war much aggravated...



Many of our clergy attached...to the church and monarchy of Britain...abandoned their cures, and retired...to the mother country. Death removed others. Great numbers of parishes became vacant: and all public worship of God therein agreeable to the rites which we practice, were utterly suspended". St. John's was used as an arsenal, and the pulpit was without an occupant until 1784.

Then from York Town, 28th June, two vestrymen of St. John's wrote to the Reverend John Campbell,

"We beg leave to inform you that we are in want of a clergyman, and from the character we have received of you as well as the small acquaintance we had, assure you that no one will be more agreeable...We will endeavor to make you happy and from the smallness of our number, we are confident, you, sir, will be of the opinion, our subscription has been liberal." (The congregation had agreed to pay 120 pounds specie per quarter.)

"Your most obedient and humble servants"

"William Bailey  
William Johnston, Wardens."

Mr. Campbell came to York and at once set about repairing the church, improving the grounds, and raising funds to build an Academy.

Early in 1785, he purchased from Conrad Leatherman lots No. 636, 637, and 638 on North Beaver Street, comprising the entire block across from the Church. The first brick and stone for the Academy building were hauled that year.

In an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette of September 28, 1785, Campbell stated his purpose in founding an Academy:

"These counties are inhabited by a great number of Germans, who are daily more anxious for the education of their children in the English language, the knowledge of which may now be obtained at an easy rate: and by this means the roots of those national distinctions and prejudices, which have unhappily too long subsisted will be cut up and destroyed".

He may also have had in mind the same objects as did Franklin, "That youth may have an opportunity of receiving a good education at home, and be under no necessity of going abroad for it, whereby not only considerable expense may be

Pennsylvania Gazette, August 17, 1785

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster, to his friend in this city.*

"The Protestant Episcopal Academy at York-Town will be opened the first of November next for the education of youth, under the direction of able masters.---The building is convenient and elegant; 48 feet in front, 37 in depth, and two lofty stories; and is divided into three schools, viz. an English, a Mathematical and Classical: the two first 33 by 20 each, and the latter 48 by 20. The apartments in the second story the same in number and size. It stands on an eminence, commanding a view of the town and the adjacent country. Young gentlemen will be genteelly boarded and lodged at 18 l. per annum, washing included; and taught at 6 l. The greatest attention will be paid to the health and morals of all who shall be intrusted to our care. It is needless to say much respecting the situation of York: As to health, cheapness, and beauty of prospect, it cannot be exceeded by any town on the continent of America. We have had great success in procuring subscriptions for the endowment of the English school, for as to make education in it entirely free."

Pennsylvania Gazette, September 28, 1785

## EDUCATION.

THE Protestant Episcopal Academy at York-Town, in Pennsylvania, will be opened on the 1st of November next.---Young gentlemen will be taught at the following prices, viz. In the classical and mathematical schools at 6 l. per annum; and in the English school at 3 l. per annum.---Entrance £15 0.---In the latter the children of the poor will be taught gratis.

Boarding may be had at 18 l. per annum---and in the genteel families at 20 l. The whole trust and direction of this seminary is vested in the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the English Episcopal church of St. John, in York; and will be governed with the strictest attention to the learning, health, and morals of youth.

The plan of education is exactly similar to that of the Episcopal Academy in this city; and it certainly claims the attention and patronage of all the friends of science, and of the Church in particular.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.

The Reverend Mr. Campbell is now in this city, collecting subscriptions for the endowment of the York Academy, which promises to be a singular advantage to the counties of York and Lancaster.---These counties are inhabited by great numbers of Germans, who are daily more anxious for the education of their children in the English language, the knowledge of which may be now obtained at an early rate; and by this means the roots of those national distinctions and prejudices, which have unnaturally too long subsisted, will be cut up and destroyed.

saved...but a stricter eye may be had over their morals by their Friends and Relatives''.

Mr. Campbell went to Philadelphia and collected five thousand dollars, chiefly from Episcopalians.

Academies had been in existence little more than one hundred years. The first mention of an Academy is found in John Milton's *Tractate on Education* published in 1673. He visualized "an institution for the complete and generous culture of youth, to be called an Academy".

The first secondary school opened in Pennsylvania was what became the Penn Charter School, founded by George Keith at Philadelphia in 1689.

Franklin, influenced by Milton and other European writers, proposed the Philadelphia Academy which developed into the University of Pennsylvania, which claims its foundation in 1740. Other early Academies were Germantown, 1761, and Lancaster, 1780.

Academies, characteristic of the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States, were more democratic than the Latin schools and contributed much to the rise of the middle class during the first one hundred years of the nation's existence. They drew day students from the immediate neighborhood; boarded those from scattered farms; educated girls as well as boys; prepared for business as well as college. Their buildings were equipped with blackboards, maps, globes, and scientific apparatus, and usually contained a room for public meetings.

Academies exactly fitted the needs of the ambitious colonists, who having become wealthy, now wished their children to possess the advantages and social prestige of education. With business booming, any young man who wrote a legible hand and understood bookkeeping could readily find employment. With land to be had for the taking a knowledge of surveying as learned in an Academy could make a man's fortune.

Mr. Campbell seems to have begun teaching before the Academy building was completed, as in 1786, he had printed in Philadelphia "The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, as



used in the York Academy; to which are added a collection of Psalms''.

This is an extract:

“MORNING PRAYER”

MASTER

“O come let us sing unto the Lord,  
let us heartily rejoice in the strength  
of our salvation.”

SCHOLARS

“Let us come before his presence with  
thanksgiving, and shew ourselves glad in  
him with psalms.”

(Here follows a psalm, and after the psalm  
a chapter of the sacred Scriptures is read  
by one of the scholars.)

Despite the highly religious tone of the school a lottery was conducted to repay William Bailey the money which he had advanced for the building. In this period lotteries were resorted to in financing churches as well as buildings at Harvard and at other schools.

The following advertisements appeared in the public press of York, May 30, 1792:

“Little need be said to interest the People of this County in the above Plan; they will certainly reflect, that the benefits arising from the ACADEMY of YORK are principally their own--that their honor is in some measure concerned in discharging the Debts of an Institution intended chiefly for their benefit; and, in addition to this, they will, without doubt, encourage this Plan, from a sense of justice to Mr. BAILEY.--To such as live without the bounds of this County, we will not only say, that to relieve a SEMINARY of LEARNING from an obligation which is disgraceful to it, and to reimburse an Individual, who has suffered by his zeal in erecting it, are the objects of the proposed Plan”.

Pennsylvania Herald & York General Advertiser carried the following advertisement, Feb. 16, 1791.

### A PLAN of a LOTTERY.

Not two blanks to a Prize

Prizes		Dollars		Dollars
1	of	400	is	400
1	-	300	-	300
1	-	200	-	200
1	-	100	-	100
3	-	50	make	150
2	-	30	-	60
5	-	20	-	100
8	-	12	-	96
10	-	8	-	80
15	-	6	-	90
20	-	4	-	80
762	-	2	-	1524
829	Prizes			\$3180
1652	Blanks			
2481	Tickets, at \$2 each make			4962
	The sum to be raised is			1782

The above money, is proposed to be raised, for the purpose of satisfying WILLIAM BAILEY, for monies and materials by him advanced, for erecting the ACADEMY, in the Borough of York.

GODFREY LENHART, of York Town, is appointed Treasurer, by whom the Prizes will be paid, on demand, four weeks after the Drawing is finished.

All Prizes which amount to more than Two Dollars are to be subject to a Discount of 15 per cent.

The Managers and others, who may be intrusted with Tickets, must be punctual to pay to the Treasurer the monies arising from the sale thereof, together with the Tickets which may remain in their hands unsold, at least four days before the Drawing commences, of which time they will receive sufficient notice.

The Lottery will be drawn in the York Town Academy, as soon as the Tickets are all sold, of which proper notice will be given.

Judges are to be appointed by the Managers to inspect the Drawing.

It is expected this Lottery will be drawn on or before the 16th day of May next, or sooner if the Tickets are all sold.

After the Drawing is finished, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published in the York-town Newspaper.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, of whom Tickets may be had, viz.

John Regan, Hager's-town; Jacob Miller, Frederick-town; Barnabas M'Sherry and Leonard Eichelberger, Frederick County; Samuel Rippey, Shippensburg; Stephen Riggler and Frederick Reymer, Chambersburg; Alexander M'Geghan and Jacob Krever, Carlisle; John Snyder, Middletown; and John Kellar, Lebanon, Dauphin County: Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Andrew Robinson, Baltimore; Colonel Philip Albright, Conrad Sherman, Esq., Henry Welsh, George Nebbinger, John Forsyth, Esq., Captain Thomas Campbell, Major James Gettys, Patrick M'Sherry, Philip Gossler, Major Alexander Turner, Benjamin Pedan, Esq., Benjamin Tyson, Esq., Daniel May, Esq., Dr. James Hamilton, Andrew Johnston, Esq., John Edie, Esq., Henry Yessler, Frederick Hubely, William Johnston, Jacob Hay, George Lewis Lefler, and Peter Ickes, York County.  
(York Town, February 16, 1791.)

On August 22, 1792, the following announcement was made:

"The Academy Lottery of this Town, Finished drawing on Friday last--All Persons who have Tickets on hands not sold, are desired to return them to the Treasurer--And all who have sold Tickets, to pay in the Amount thereof, as the fortunate Numbers cannot be published till that is complied with. By Order of the Managers, GODFREY LENHART, Treasurer."

The drawing took place in the Academy and the proceeds were used to defray the cost of the buildings.

A great deal of labor had gone into the edifice including that of a gentleman named Mulatto Jim.

The amount of liquor "delivered the carpenters when hewing timber" was prodigious: "Spirits", "Rum", "58 Gallons Whiskey", "1 pipe of Wine" (the equivalent of two hogsheads).

Prices of materials would draw signs of envy from a contractor today: "6,000 bricks--cost 75 pounds", "2,000 shingles--cost 4 pounds, 10 shillings".

An item "Pins for joists, 10 shillings" reveals the method of construction. The painter's bill for "white lead and read lead, lamp black and Spanish whiting", is still preserved.

Mr. Campbell must have been very proud of his Academy when it was completed. The largest building in the borough, the only one on the east side of Beaver Street, excepting the parsonage, it stood in a grove of locust trees. Behind it was the bowling green, where the masters, steeped in the classics,



pictured fauns, satyrs, and gods and goddesses romping. The green meadows, or Little Common, stretched away to the Codorus; beyond was Willis' Woods, with a range of the Blue Mountains in sight. St. John's Church was the only building on the opposite side of the street.

The rooms of the Academy were heated with fire places. They were high-ceilinged, and had deeply recessed windows. The attic story with its rough brick wall, hand-hewn beams, two great chimneys, and wide plank floors were left unfinished, as was most of the second floor.

The Constitutional Convention was in session in Independence Hall in Philadelphia (September, 1787) when the act of incorporation was introduced into the General Assembly. It finally passed on September 28, 1787. The new nation had not yet chosen its first President. The well-born, the educated, and the wealthy were taking charge of the country's affairs. Transportation was still by stage coach and sailing vessel. Homes were lighted by candles, cooking was done in fireplaces and quills were used for writing. Powdered wigs and knee-breeches were still worn.

The preamble of the Act recites: "that the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly in communion with the Church of England, had erected and built a convenient church on a half lot of ground in Beaver Street, in said town, and that they had nearly finished and completed a parsonage house, and a large extensive school opposite the church". The Act provided that the rents and profits of the said church, school house and school and corporation, be appropriated to the maintenance and support of the Rector, and for the maintenance and salaries of masters and teachers to be selected and appointed by the Rector, church wardens and vestrymen, for the instruction and education of youth in the learned and foreign languages, reading and writing English, the mathematics and other useful branches of literature in the said school house now called the York Academy.

When the Act came up for debate, Thomas Fitzsimons, Roman Catholic signer of the Constitution, proposed that the

school receive a generous endowment. George Clymer, of Philadelphia, apparently fearing that endowments for Roman Catholic schools might follow, protested the "erecting of a *public* school for the instruction of any particular society". Fitzsimons countered: "We all know that the public schools erected by the Legislature are in fact under the direction of persons of a particular persuasion. While the college at Carlisle and the University in Philadelphia were under the direction of a particular society, no ill consequences arose,...as they did not exclude children of another form (of religion) from receiving an education". No endowment was granted, however.

The first meeting of the "Corporation of St. John's Church and Academy at York Town" was held February 28th, 1788. Thomas Hartley was elected President; Henry Miller, Treasurer; Robert Heterick, classical teacher, Secretary. Other vestrymen under the first charter were William Bailey, Esq., William Johnson, Robert Hammersley, Garret Covode, Dr. James Hall, James Campbell, Esq., George Welsh and Joseph Adlum.

As the charter required "that there should be elected five persons out of every denomination of Christians to assist the rector in the monthly visitation of the Academy", James Smith, David Grier, William Scott, William Harris, and the Reverend Mr. Henderson, all eminent citizens of York, were appointed.

At the next meeting, March 1, 1788, the teachers were employed. James Armstrong was appointed to take charge of the School. He was to teach: "Reading, and Writing, English, Arithmetic and Mathematics to the children of the town and county at the rate of forty shillings per annum, strangers and their children at the rate of three pounds, per annum, for his sole use". Robert Heterick was to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geography, Astronomy and History. The Reverend John Campbell offered to teach Moral Philosophy and Divinity, which meant that he would train young men for the ministry.

On the 28th of March, 1788, the first visitation of the Academy occurred. An interesting account is given in "The

Pennsylvania Chronicle or the York Weekly Advertiser", for April 2, 1788: "The classes of the different schools acquitted themselves to the utmost satisfaction of the visitors, who have spoken in the warmest terms of the improvement of the pupils, returned thanks to the masters for their diligence...The following SPEECH was then delivered by Mr. CHARLES HARTLEY..."

"We are happy gentlemen to have met with, and we will endeavor to merit your approbation. It is with pleasure, nay my own feelings dispose me to say it is with pride, we behold the first public visitation of our Academy honored with the preference of so many respectable gentlemen, Hitherto unnoticed by the public and apparently neglected by our own county, we have been like the distant rill of the mountain slowly stealing into view. We had no state to roll us forward, no Assembly to pour in a tributary stream, no Governor to deck the bosom of a superb wave with his illustrious name...

We are not inclined, neither indeed is there any room to boast. Our numbers it is true are not very considerable and we can barely say, they do not diminish. Where no triumphs are obtained; in the field where no laurels are to be won, ambitious spirits, fond of enterprize and glory, will rarely become soldiers. The prizes of science are not here conferr'd. With crowns upon our heads and our diplomas dangling by our sides, we cannot strut away Magistri Artium; but in this temple dedicated to science, we may lay the foundation at least of useful knowledge, here we may court the muses and here those Goddesses may perhaps be won."

"Forsake your fav'rite seat a while  
Your native Delos, happy isle,  
And hither come on evening beam,  
Or on Aurora's dewy wing,  
Thy Bow and Quiver flung away,  
O bright Apollo God of day.

And in thy train O bring the nine,  
Sweet Goddesses of song divine;  
Minerva, wisdom's queen, be there,  
And Cytherian Venus fair,  
Attended with the graces three  
Fair Aegle, Thalia, Euphrosyne.

In classic times then shall be seen  
And softly tripping O'er that green (\*)  
In mazy dance, the nimble fauns  
And satyrs frisking o'er the lawns,  
While youthful Phoebus strikes his lyre  
And beauty's queen leads up the choir."

(\*) The bowling Green of the Academy.



It seems something more than coincidence that the son of the President of the board should have been selected. It is doubtful that any boy today could do better than he. Perhaps the oratorical style of the Reverend John Campbell may be traced in his impressive metaphors.

With good business sense, Mr. Armstrong inserts an advertisement for the school immediately. "N.B. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic taught...in the Academy at Forty Shillings per annum".

Shortly after this a letter from James Smith, Esquire, "complaining of ill treatment received by his son, James, from the Rev. John Campbell" was read. Mr. Campbell withdrew. The board appointed the parties to be heard in the afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Academy and the Assistant Visitors were notified to give their attendance. Having examined into the complaint, they unanimously adjudged "that Master James Smith had misbehaved himself as a Scholar and merited the Correction Mr. Campbell gave him in School". They also "Resolved that the Trustees have before this given the direction of the Schools to the respective Masters and teachers with a general power to Mr. Campbell as Principal in the Direction and Discipline, and it was never intended that he or any Master or Teacher in the Institution should be prevented from correcting the Scholars in a proper Manner". This seems to have been the accepted rule throughout the existence of the school.

It was this same James Smith, the Younger, who left behind him the quaintest will on record in York County, wherein he gave and bequeathed..."my Silver mounted Sword and Pistols all my Books, my Scarlet Coat and Gin case or Bottle Case, the Sword and Pistols to be used in defence of his Country in case of necessity, and the bottles not to be fill'd too often, unless it be with Water,..." James had evidently read the will of George Washington.

James Armstrong became the Principal of the Academy and first teacher of the English Department on March 1, 1788. He was apparently the same James Armstrong who served as a

private in the Revolution guarding the Hessian prisoners at Camp Security. While employed at the Academy he had his children baptized in St. John's Church. On February 18, 1789, Mr. Armstrong presented an account showing that for his year's work he had collected seventy-seven pounds, six shillings and eight pence, and the corporation was declared "fully discharged from their Engagement".

A copybook signed by John Fisher, Jr., and filled during the years 1788 and 1789 is in the possession of the Historical Society of York County. Executed under Mr. Armstrong's tuition, it is done in beautifully-shaded handwriting, emphasized with headings in Roman lettering. The pages are embellished with painstaking, tinted drawings. There is a full-page drawing of the compass and a double-page spread of the two hemispheres. Included are the rules of geometry illustrated with shaded drawings of various solids. Under trigonometry and surveying occurs an explanation of the term *perch* so frequently encountered in old deeds. The 100 links of the surveyor's chain comprised four perches, each  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards in length. Other practical information included rules for measuring chimneys, for estimating the cost of painting and plastering, and for measuring board feet. The tables of liquid and dry measure and the formulae for computing the contents of casks and barrels of frankly spiritous liquors are carefully written out. Under Astronomy the signs of the zodiac are listed and the use of the quadrant is explained.

The copy-book is completed with several pages filled with Recreative Penmanship consisting of beautiful scrolls and flourishes, birds, fruit and flowers.

Robert Heterick, Teacher, 1788-1799. Of him, Charles A. Morris wrote: "After taking my first lessons with the truly Christian man, old Mr. Dobbins, I was introduced into the York County Academy...Schools were not graded then as they are now. The abecederian was put down upon the same seat with the linguist or mathematician. My first teacher to the Academy was a Scotchman, the name of *Heterick*, who after teaching here for a time returned to Frederick, Maryland. He had the broad Scotch accent,

and as a consequence his pupils imitated him. For example, in pronouncing the number eight, he would say *ite*. The alphabet we were taught to pronounce *A*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *ai* and so on. We knew nothing as pronounced now, until a Quaker gentleman taught among us. The boys used to laugh at him. They thought his pronunciation was a Quakerism like *thee* and *thou*. Of Mr. Hetrick, I may say that he was esteemed a good teacher in his day''.





## CHAPTER II

### *The Independent Charter*

A PETITION was presented to the Legislature on the 13th day of March, 1797, the object of which was to surrender the building to the State on condition that it be used as a school-house for the County of York, and that a sum of money be granted sufficient to support it. The Legislature accepted this offer, and on the 1st day of March, 1799, passed an act which incorporated "The York County Academy" as a separate institution.

A grant of two thousand dollars was made in the act of incorporation, and this sum was paid over to the trustees on November 10, 1800. The act provided that poor students, not to exceed seven in any one year, should be admitted, on application, to be taught gratis. No such student could continue his studies gratis for longer than two years if others should apply for this same student privilege.

No copy of this petition has been found, and it is uncertain as to who were the petitioners and as to their reasons for seeking to take the school from church control. It is also uncertain as to why the Legislature delayed for a period of two years in taking final action on the petition.

Upon the organization of the Board of Trustees, James Smith was designated as President pro tem. Later the minutes designated him as President, and he has always been considered as the first President of the Board of Trustees of the Academy.

The call for the first meeting of the Board was as follows:

"The Trustees of York County Academy are requested to attend at the Academy Chamber, on Tuesday the 4th of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Sundry matters for putting in execution the benevolent design of the Legislature, and putting the Academy on the most respectable footing to answer the purposes of the Institution, will be taken into consideration.

Jan. 28, 1800

James Smith,  
Pres. pro. tem."

On the day after this meeting Mr. Smith wrote the following letter to Governor Thomas McKean:

*Hon. Sir,*

*The undersigned, President of the (Board) of Trustees of the York County Academy, in pursuance of the order of said Trustees, is directed to apply — on their behalf to your Excellency, to issue a Warrant, in their favour on the Treasurer of York County, for the sum of two thousand dollars payable out of the arrearages of Taxes due from the said County, to the Commonwealth, as an endowment to the said Academy, as directed by the Act of Assembly entitled an Act to incorporate & endow an Academy — or public School, in the Town of York &c passed the first day of March last past.*

*The undersigned, on behalf of the said Trustees, respectfully solicits the speedy issuing of the said Warrant that the said Trustees may be enabled to comply with the directions of the said Act more especially that part of it, which directs the Admission of Poor Students to be taught gratis.*

*York Town 5<sup>th</sup> Feb'y 1800*

*Hon<sup>d</sup> Sir  
your most obed<sup>t</sup>  
able Serv<sup>t</sup>*

*His Excellency Thomas McKean  
Governor of the State of  
Pennsylvania*

*Jas. Smith Pres<sup>t</sup>  
of the Board of Trustees*



The charter directed and required that the trustees, the principal and master, "before he or they enter upon the duties of their trust or office shall before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman of this State take and Subscribe the Oaths or Affirmations prescribed by the Constitution of this State to be taken by the officers of this State and shall also take an Oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of their respective trust or office Aforesaid".

This unique requirement is followed to this day.

The school was to be under the management, direction and government of twenty-one trustees, of whom seven should be a quorum. The trustees designated by the Legislature were as follows: John Campbell, who was the Rector of St. John's Church; Jacob Goring (Goering), who was Pastor of the Lutheran Congregation and who declined to serve; Daniel Waggoner (Wagner), who was Pastor of the Reformed Church; John Black, minister, who failed to accept the trusteeship, and whose place was vacated in 1801; Robert Kithcart (Cathcart), who was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church; William Paxton, who was a minister from Adams County; Thomas Hartley, who was a member of the Episcopal vestry; James Smith, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; John Edie; John Clark, who was a member of the Episcopal vestry; Jacob Hay; Jacob Rudicil (Rudisill), who weighed three hundred pounds and wore his hair in a queue; Elihu Underwood, the Quaker schoolmaster from Warrington, who had paid a fine for refusal to do military service; William Ross, of Chanceford, who declined to serve; Jacob Barnitz, for many years a County Officer; Michael Smyer (Smyser); Conrad Laub; William M. Lean (McLean); William Scott; Philip Goslar (Gossler); George Bard, who failed to accept.

Of these trustees, William Paxton, Thomas Hartley, James Smith, John Edie, John Clark, Jacob Rudisill, William Ross, Jacob Barnitz, Michael Smyser, William Scott and Philip Gossler were Revolutionary heroes.

There follow more extended biographies of these original

trustees who accepted the office:

REVEREND JOHN CAMPBELL (Trustee, 1799-1801), who had raised the funds for building the Academy and was its first Principal. This indicates that the movement for the new charter was not antagonistic to the Episcopal Church, as was later alleged, especially as Thomas Hartley and John Clark, members of the vestry, were also named to and accepted trusteeships under the charter of 1799.

“The undersigned, President of the Board of Trustees of the York County Accademy, in pursuance of the order of said Trustees, is directed to apply on their behalf to your Excellency, to issue a Warrant, in their favour on the Treasurer of York County, for the sum of two thousand dollars payable out of the arrearages of taxes due from the said County to the Commonwealth, as an endowment to the said Accademy, as directed by the Act of Assembly entitled an ‘Act to incorporate and endow an Accademy – or publick school, in the Town of York’, passed the first day of March last, past.

“The undersigned, on behalf to the said Trustees may be enabled to comply with the directions of the said act more especially that part of it, which directs the admission of Poor Students to be taught gratis.

York Town 5th Feby 1800

Hon Sirs

His Excellency Thomas McKean  
Governor of the State of  
Pennsylvania

Your most obedt  
hble servt.

Jas. Smith Pres’t of the  
Board of Trustees”

The Trustees were faced with the problem of obtaining a teacher. On March 6, 1801, it was resolved that application be made to Dickinson College. The Secretary wrote, and received a reply, “from which it appeared that no teacher could be had from that place.” Thereupon the Secretary was directed to make

application to Dr. Smith, "principal of Princetown College for a suitable person to teach in the Academy."

The charter, a copy of which appears in the Appendix, provided that "Persons of Every Religious Denomination shall be Capable of being elected Trustees Nor shall any person either as Principal Master or pupil be Refused admittance for his concientious persuation in Matters of Religion Provided he shall demean himself in a Sober orderly Manner and Conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Academy".

REVEREND DANIEL WAGNER (1750-1810) (Trustee, 1799-1800), Pastor of the Reformed Church of York (1774-1786), a "most estimable man." As a young theological student, Mr. Wagner came from Holland to preach in the new world. He was the minister to whom Washington referred in his diary on the occasion of his visit to York, saying, "There was no danger of my being proselyted as the sermon was in German and I understood not a word of it."

REVEREND ROBERT CATHCART, D.D. (1759-1849) (Trustee, 1799-1849), was born in Ireland and was graduated from the University of Glasgow in 1780. He came to America in 1790 and to York in 1793. From that date until 1837 he was Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of York and preached on alternate Sundays at Round Hill in Hopewell Township. "Punctuality, if not a Christian grace, is certainly a great moral virtue," was a favorite saying of his. In 42 years of ministry, he missed only one service on account of illness, and that was at Hopewell, 15 miles distant. He was not absent more than once or twice from regular meetings of the Board of Trustees in his 50 years of service, and never missed a "publick" examination of the pupils. From 1804 to 1849 he served as President of the Board. Samuel Bacon early interested him in the Sunday School Society. Dr. Cathcart became its Vice-President in 1819 and its President in 1822. A man of great learning and broad and liberal culture, he held the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Queen's College, now Rutgers University, and served for 30 years as a Trustee of Dickinson College.





THOMAS HARTLEY

REVEREND WILLIAM PAXTON, D.D. (1760-1845) (Trustee, 1799-1801), was for half a century a Presbyterian minister. Pastor at Lower Marsh Creek in Adams County, he was a friend of the Rev. John Black, who was also named as a trustee, but who declined to serve. Dr. Paxton was regarded by Thaddeus Stevens, who heard him often, as one of the best preachers of his day. He was born in Lancaster County, attended the Academy at Strasburg, and served in the Revolution, taking part in the Battle of Trenton. In 1790 he was licensed to preach and in 1826 received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dickinson College.

THOMAS HARTLEY (1748-1800) (Trustee, 1799-1800), lawyer, was born in Berks County, of English parentage, and received a classical education in Reading. In 1760 he came to York to study law with Samuel Johnston, and was admitted to the Bar in 1769. For several years he and James Smith handled all the legal work in York. He was elected to the Committee of Inspection and Observation, and was soon made its Vice-President and a member of the Committee of Correspondence.

Colonel of the Regiment later designated as the Eleventh Pennsylvania (1777), he took part in the expedition to Canada, and commanded the 1st Pennsylvania Brigade at Brandywine, Germantown and Paoli, but his major military achievement was his avenging of the Wyoming Massacre. Hartley was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1778; was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1787; and served in the first six Congresses, proposing at one time that the Capitol of the United States be located on the Susquehanna River. Long a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, he became first President of the Academy in 1787, and continued as a trustee under the charter of 1799.

JAMES SMITH (1713-1806) (Trustee, 1799-1806), President of the Board, was one of the pioneer lawyers west of the Susquehanna and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in the North of Ireland and came to Chester County.

Pennsylvania, with his father in 1729. He was tutored by the Rev. Dr. Alison, later Provost of the College of Philadelphia, and read law in Lancaster, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1745. He went to the Cumberland Valley, where he practiced both law and surveying. In 1760 he came to York.

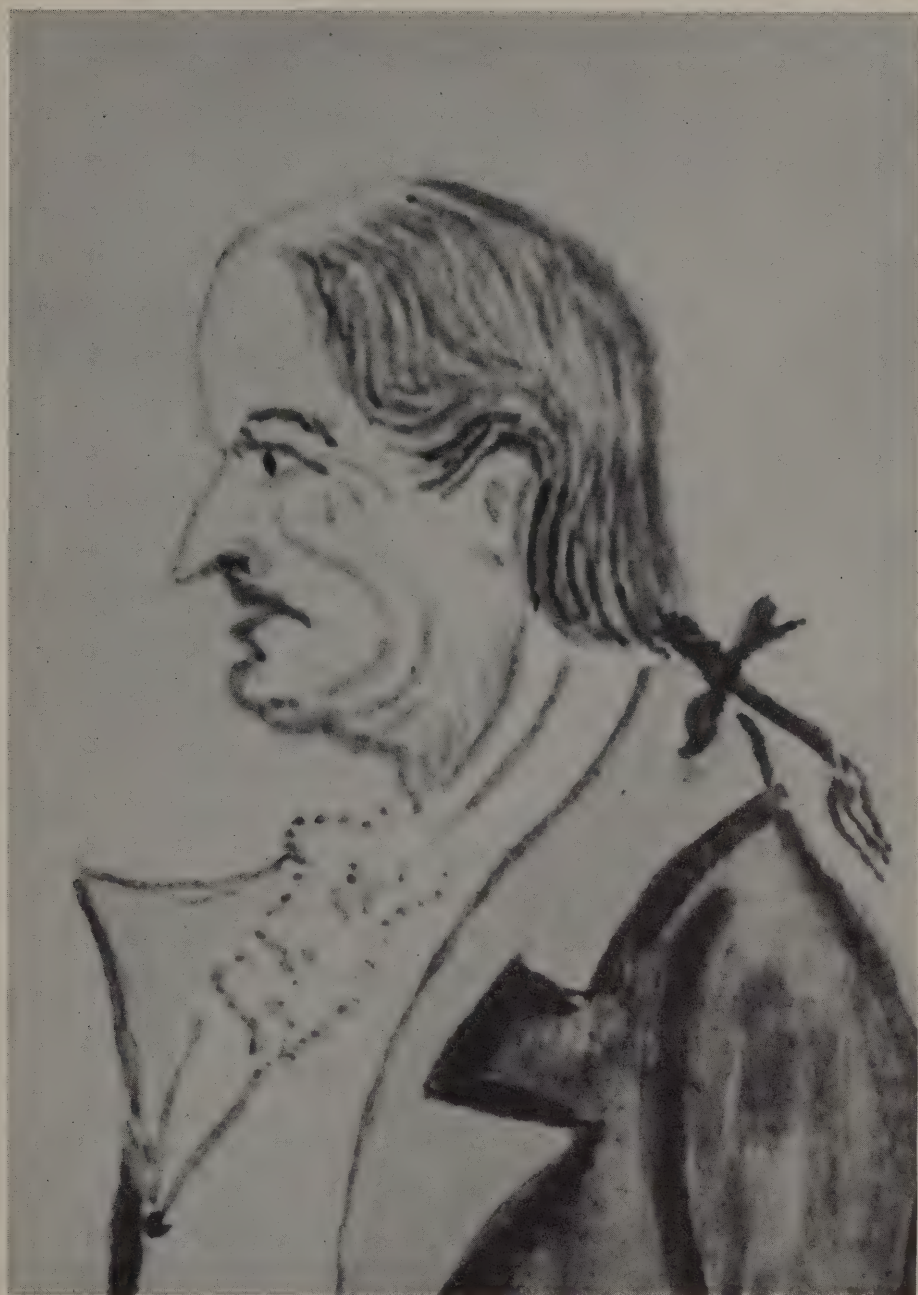
He took a prominent part in the Revolution, being a member of the Provincial Convention from 1775 to 1777; was a Colonel of the First York Battalion in 1775; and was active throughout the war in organizing troops. In 1776 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress. During the Revolution his office, located on the west side of South George Street near Mason Alley, was used by the Board of War, and was the meeting place of many statesmen. It burned to the ground in 1805, destroying much of his correspondence with famous men.

After the war, he held several public offices. He was elected to the Assembly in 1779; was Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals in 1780 — although he does not seem to have sat therein; and was elected to Congress in 1785. In 1782 he was a Brigadier General in the Pennsylvania Militia. His grave may be seen in the yard of the First Presbyterian Church at York.

JOHN EDIE (1761-1833) (Trustee, 1799-1823), was editor and publisher in partnership with his brother, James, of the Pennsylvania Herald and General Advertiser, first issued in 1789, and "printed every Wednesday at six shillings per annum." In 1800 the name of the paper was changed to the York Recorder. It continued until the 1830's. Of Irish descent, he served as First Lieutenant under Colonel Thomas Hartley during the Revolution and was taken prisoner, but later exchanged. He was Prothonotary of York County in 1794 and Sheriff in 1786. On March 8, 1800, he was elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the place of James Smith, "whose age and infirmities would not permit him to continue."

JOHN CLARK (1753-1819) (Trustee, 1799-1819), lawyer, was born in Lancaster County, of English parents. He studied law with Samuel Johnston, and was admitted to the bar in 1779.





MAJOR JOHN CLARK

He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Captain Henry Miller's York Rifles and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island. He served as Captain under General Greene during the Battle of Monmouth and was a Major in the Second Regiment, although only 24 years of age, under General Thomas Mifflin at the Battle of Trenton (1777). He also participated in engagements at Princeton and Brandywine, where he was wounded in the shoulder. He convalesced in York and returned to his command at Germantown. In January, 1778, with Light Horse Harry Lee, he was called to Valley Forge to confer with Washington. They remained friends until the first President's death. Clark helped to reorganize the Pennsylvania Militia and again volunteered for service against the British in the defense of Baltimore in 1814.

JACOB HAY (1763-1828) (Trustee, 1799-1828), was a merchant and a Justice of the Peace. He had large land interests in York, and was an ancestor of many later students, and several trustees, of the Academy, who were prominent in the medical and legal circles of York. He was President of the York Bank, now The York National Bank and Trust Company.

JACOB RUDISILL (1750-1800) (Trustee, 1799-1800), one of the first Associate Judges "not learned in the law" of York County (1791), was born in Hanover, and served as First Lieutenant in the Revolution. His beautifully written records, executed when he was Clerk of the Orphans' Court, may still be seen in the Court House. In 1784 he was a Justice of the Peace. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in Hanover was built on a lot given by him.

ELIHU UNDERWOOD (1745-1803) (Trustee, 1799-1803), was a schoolmaster in Warrington Township. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

JACOB BARNITZ (1758-1828) (Trustee, 1799-1828), was born in York, of German ancestry. At the age of 18 he enlisted in the First Battalion of York County Militia, serving under Colonel James Smith, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, and as Ensign in the Flying Camp. He was taken prisoner by the

British at the battle of Fort Washington, where he was wounded in the leg. He was in captivity for 15 months, and his wounds were neglected. As a result, in 1806 his leg was amputated. The bullet which caused the wound is in the museum of the Historical Society of York County. He served as Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills of York County for many years, and was also a Collector of Excise.

MICHAEL SMYSER (1740-1810) (Trustee, 1799-1810), was a farmer, kept a tavern in West Manchester Township, and owned a slave named Tom. He was a member of the Committee of Safety for York County, and raised funds to send troops to Boston. A Captain in the York troops, he was taken prisoner at Fort Washington. He was a delegate to the Provincial Convention in 1774, and was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1776 and re-elected for 8 terms. He was a State Senator from 1790 to 1795.

CONRAD LAUB (1751-1807) (Trustee, 1799-1807), was Sheriff of York County from 1789 to 1792.

WILLIAM McLEAN (1777-1825) (Trustee, 1799-1806), was of Scotch-Irish descent. He moved to Ohio in 1808.

WILLIAM SCOTT (1750- ) (Trustee, 1799- ), was an Associate Judge of York County from 1790 to 1800. He was a member of the Committee of Safety for York County in 1775; Second Lieutenant under Colonel Thomas Hartley; and held various military offices during the Revolution and subsequently attained the rank of Major. In 1800 he established a stage coach line running from Lancaster to Frederick, Maryland. A Presbyterian, in 1785 he acquired the lot for the building of the First Church.

PHILIP GOSSLER (1757-1821) (Trustee, 1799- ), rented the ferry at Columbia and kept a tavern by the landing. He served as a private under Captain Michael Smyser during the Revolution and was commissioned a Captain in 1799. He was one of the Managers of the Susquehanna and York Borough Turnpike Company, which built a road from Wrightsville to York in 1808. This turnpike followed substantially the lines of the Monocacy Road, the first highway in the County.





### CHAPTER III

## *Trustees 1800 to 1850*

WE HAVE seen that seventeen of the trustees originally named accepted their offices, and that they were men of outstanding rank in the community. Their successors continued to be men of the same calibre; and in this chapter we shall sketch those who served during the first half century of the school's independent existence.

Of course, it is to be expected that the trustees were at times subject to comment and criticism. How a meeting of the trustees appeared to an outsider was described by Samuel Bacon in a letter written in 1810. Perhaps his point of view was influenced by the fact that he had walked the twenty-three miles from Lancaster in snow four inches deep, with thin boots and wet feet, and was himself but skin and bones. "After waiting for three days, I met the trustees in solemn conclave ... a dozen portly Dutchmen." Upon learning that he, a Harvard graduate, would be required to teach the ABC class as well as the more advanced students, he decided that "Dutchmen do not like to be insulted with Latin and Greek. Their brain is so impregnably fortified with skull, that surprise is out of the question."

After looking for a position in Carlisle, Bacon took charge of the Academy in Lancaster. He was so successful that he was invited to return to York. Upon learning to know the trustees better, apparently he decided that they were not such bad fellows, as he married Anna Maria Barnitz, daughter of one of them, and thus became a brother-in-law of two others. He also enlisted members of the Board in many of his philanthropic

societies.

A disgruntled citizen gave vent to an interesting bit of criticism in a communication to the York Gazette, May 29, 1829, as follows:

“Having long felt an interest in the prosperity of the York County Academy, I watched its progress with an attentive eye – I must declare, and the fact ought to be known, that the concerns of this institution are miserably managed.

“There was a time, I am informed, when the York County Academy had a great many pupils from distant parts of the country; when it was a literary institution, that reflected honor on this flourishing town, but it now appears to languish, which is only too certainly indicated, by the decaying appearance of the building itself –

“The institution is suffering from the want of suitable persons as trustees, the blame is entirely attached to the present trustees – Why are not the trustees elected from different sections of the country, and from amongst such men, as will feel an interest and a pride in building up this Academy? As things are now conducted we see residents of the borough of York and I believe some of the very trustees of this neglected school, sending their children off to distant places to receive the rudiments of education – Does not all this indicate a most palpable (I was almost tempted say *criminal*) neglect of the trustees? We are obliged to look beyond the limits of our own county for the ordinary preparation of a good education, if we wish our children to be decently ushered into life. This is the case whilst a fine large building with, as it is said, a considerable fund are wasting and decaying under the blighting negligence and inattention of the board of trustees who seem more like enemies than friends to the Academy – I therefore ask the question does the county – the Presbyterians or Episcopalians own this institution. Whoever owns it, let it be known – for if it be disputed property and somewhat of a doubtful title, there may be some little excuse for the decay of both

school and buildings.”

This is signed,

“MILLER”

It must be admitted that for some years before and after 1830 the Academy did face difficulties, and possibly the otherwise anonymous “Miller” had some basis for his complaint. However, there was a definite revival awaiting the school.

Not all of the trustees proved as faithful in the observance of their duties as Dr. Robert Cathcart, who, as has been said, was not absent more than once or twice from regular meetings in his 50 years of service and never missed a “publick” examination of the students.

On September 10, 1833, it became necessary to pass a resolution “that if any member of the board, hereafter shall neglect to attend for three successive times ... he shall be considered as having resigned; unless a good reason for his non-attendance shall be assigned.”

In February, 1868, the practice of compelling the trustee to take “an oath or affirmation,” as stipulated by the charter, which practice had evidently fallen into disuse, was revived. Later the practice again fell into disuse, but was revived in 1918, and has continued since that time.

The oath as used at the present time requires the trustee to swear that he will “support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and will fully discharge the duties of trustee of The York County Academy.”

It is interesting to note that in the early days the oath required to be taken by State officers, and which was supposed to be followed by the trustees of the Academy, omitted the requirement that the officer would support the Constitution of the United States, an instance of the apparently now abandoned doctrine of state sovereignty.

The Academy was a small, homey institution in which a whole network of relationships developed. Boys who attended grew up to be teachers and then trustees. Trusteeships were

handed down from father to son, and from father-in-law to son-in-law. As Philip Smyser wrote in 1859, "The King of Prussia's sovereignty is hereditary – that of our Board of Trustees not quite so."

It was for this reason apparently that in 1852 Smyser proposed to alter the Charter to reduce the number of trustees to nine and limit the term of office to three or four years. These trustees were to be elected by the patrons (those persons who had sent one or more children to either department of the Academy within thirty years). An act to amend the charter to this effect was submitted to the Legislature, but failed to pass.

In the following brief biographies the trustees pass in review – veterans of every war from the Revolution through World War II; men in powdered wigs, knee breeches and buckled shoes, and men in modern business suits.

HENRY MILLER (1751-1824) (Trustee, 1799-1812), was a Second Lieutenant in the York Rifle Company in 1755, and during the Revolution took part in 47 engagements. He was encamped with Washington at Valley Forge. In 1780 he was Sheriff of York County, and served in the State Legislature from 1783 to 1785. For many years he was a General in the State Militia. He was the first trustee to be elected by the Board and took his place in the original twenty-one to fill the vacancy caused when the Rev. Jacob Goering declined to serve.

DAVID CASSAT (1768-1824) (Trustee, 1800-1824), lawyer, attended Dickinson College, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1794. Several teachers and students of the Academy read law in his office. Mr. Cassat's devotion to the public welfare and his long usefulness to the community have perpetuated his memory. He was a worker in state and local temperance organizations and President of the Sunday School Society. He became the first President of the York Bank, now The York National Bank and Trust Company, in 1814, and of The York Water Company in 1816. The Cassat Library at the York Collegiate Institute was presented by his daughter, Mrs. Samuel



Small, in his honor; and the Cassat Building on Continental Square was named for him.

RALPH BOWIE (1756-1816) (Trustee, 1801-1816), lawyer, was born in Paisley, Scotland, and received a degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1781. The same year he began the practice of law but for political reasons was forced to flee to America. In 1789 he was admitted to the Bar in York County. "A profound scholar, polished gentleman and sincere Christian," he always dressed in powdered wig, knee breeches and buckled shoes.

DANIEL SPANGLER ( -1845) (Trustee, 1801-1845), was a farmer in Warrington Township, and one of the managers of the Susquehanna and York Borough Turnpike Company.

ANDREW ROBINSON (1753-1805) (Trustee, 1801-1805), farmer, and Presbyterian, served in the Flying Camp as a Second Lieutenant.

DR. JOHN MORRIS (1754-1808) (Trustee, 1801-1808), was the father of three later trustees, the Reverend John G. Morris, Charles A. Morris and George S. Morris. He was a well known physician.

JOSIAH UPDEGRAFF ( -1819) (Trustee, 1805-1806), was a Quaker of Holland Dutch descent. He moved to Ohio shortly after his election to the Board.

DR. MAXWELL McDOWELL (1771-1847) (Trustee, 1806-1808), received the degree of Master of Arts from Dickinson College in 1792 and was practicing medicine in York in 1804. He moved to Baltimore in 1808 and was attending physician at the Baltimore General Dispensary, 1810-1811. He received an honorary M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1818, where he was Professor of Medicine from 1814 until 1833, and Dean in 1820 and from 1825 to 1827, and President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1836 until 1841.

WILLIAM BARBER (1769-1830) (Trustee, 1806-1830), lawyer, was born in Columbia, and a Presbyterian. He was admitted to the Bar in 1793, and is associated with such prominent lawyers of the time as Hartley, Clark, Smith and Bowie, even

though somewhat handicapped by being unable to speak German. In 1806 he was Prothonotary of York County. Samuel Bacon interested him in the Sunday School movement, as his name appears as Treasurer in 1819.

WILLIAM NES (1761-1828) (Trustee, 1806-1828), County Treasurer in 1817, and a member of the House of Representatives in 1820, was also one of the founders of The York Water Company. A member of Christ Lutheran Church, he was active in the early Sunday School Society of York County.

THOMAS TAYLOR (1755-1840) (Trustee, 1806-1840), was a Quaker merchant, farmer and landowner. In 1818 he was a Director of the Poor.

JAMES KELLY (1765-1819) (Trustee, 1808-1819), lawyer, was educated at Princeton College and admitted to the Bar in 1790. He was a member of the Legislature from 1795 to 1798, and represented York County in the Ninth and Tenth Congresses, 1805-1809. He married Mary, a daughter of James Smith.

GEORGE SMALL (1767-1838) (Trustee, 1808-1838), contractor, miller and hardware merchant, employed Louis Miller, the Chronicler of York, as carpenter in the building of many of York County's huge barns, the Globe Inn, and his Christ Lutheran Church. He was the father-in-law of Charles A. Morris. He was one of the original managers of the York Water Company, and its President from 1826 to 1838; Secretary and President in turn of the Orphean Society; and Treasurer of the German Reformed Synod of the United States. A son, a grandson, and a great-grandson followed him in the trusteeship.

ABRAHAM GRAFIUS (     -     ) (Trustee, 1808-     ), was a tinner, in 1805 was a County Commissioner, and in 1808 and 1809 was a member of the General Assembly.

JACOB EICHELBERGER (     -1843) (Trustee, 1808-1843), owned large tracts of land and was one of the incorporators of the town of Hanover (1815). As the stages stopped at at his Stage Office Tavern in Fountain Square, Hanover, he was an enthusiastic promoter of turnpikes. He became first President of the Maryland Turnpike Company; Superintendent of the Sus-

quehanna and York Borough Turnpike Company in 1808 and Secretary of that Company in 1824. He was also first President of the Hanover Savings Fund Society. He took an active part in public affairs. During the Revolution he collected goods and money for the Army. He was a Justice of the Peace in 1779 and again in 1829; Sheriff of York County in 1804; a member of the Assembly in 1808; and Chief Burgess of Hanover in 1816. Samuel Bacon interested him in the Sunday School Society. Eichelberger was its first Secretary, and also one of the Managers (1819) of Bacon's York County Colonization Society. The Eichelberger family has continued to be prominent in educational matters, as witnessed by the Eichelberger High School in Hanover today.

REVEREND JOHN GEORGE SCHMUCKER, D.D. (1771-1854) (Trustee, 1811-1827), Pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, 1809-1836, was of dark complexion, thick-set, and walked very erectly and had a courtly manner. He introduced English preaching as early as 1825 and an English Sunday School in 1828. The membership as a whole refused to support the English services, insisting that "Unser Herr Gott War hock Deutsch." Every Sunday evening, however, the sexton waited upon the Pastor to learn whether he was to "ring English or German." For a time, those who preferred English paid the salary of Reverend Jonathan Oswald, the assistant, and then finally founded their own church, St. Paul's Lutheran. However, upon Dr. Schmucker's advocating temperance to his congregation, his salary fell off one-half and personal violence was threatened. During his pastorate the present Christ Lutheran Church building was completed. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. He was senior Vice President of the American Tract Society and contributor to many religious publications. His son, Samuel S. Schmucker, taught at the Academy and was the founder of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, of which he was President for many years.

PENROSE ROBINSON (1782-1846) (Trustee, 1814-1846), a Presbyterian, was Justice of the Peace in 1821, and a Director of the Susquehanna and York Borough Turnpike Company.

DR. JOHN SPANGLER (1770-1831) (Trustee, 1814-1827), was Chief Burgess of the York during the War of 1812.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BARNITZ (1780-1850) (Trustee, 1821-1850), son of Jacob Barnitz (one of the original trustees), attended the Academy, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1811. He was noted not only for his eloquence but also as a student of literature, history, biography and politics. He was a member of the State Senate from 1815 to 1819 representing York and Adams Counties, of the National House of Representatives, 1833-1835, and of the State Constitutional Convention in 1838.

For twenty years he was recognized head of the York Bar, and for ten years President of the York Bank, now The York National Bank and Trust Company. He was a Trustee of Gettysburg College. His brother-in-law, Samuel Bacon, persuaded him to join the Colonization Society formed for the purpose of sending freed slaves to Liberia.

REVEREND LEWIS MAYER, D.D. (1783-1849) (Trustee, 1821-1847), German Reformed minister, studied at Frederick College, was licensed to preach in 1807, and came to York in 1821. He was familiar with the German, English, Dutch, Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and wrote a history of the Reformed Church as well as many religious pamphlets and articles. He was also much interested in scientific subjects. In 1825 he resigned his pastorate to become a professor in the Reformed Theological Seminary.

DR. WILLIAM McILVAINE (1783-1854) (Trustee, 1821-1854), was educated at Dickinson College and the University of Pennsylvania. In 1813 he began the practice of medicine in York. Beginning in 1824, he represented York County in the State Senate for three terms. He took William Hollingsworth Kilgore, who taught at the Academy, into his office as a student of medicine. For 19 years Dr. McIlvaine was an Elder of the



First Presbyterian Church.

JOHN SCHMIDT (1793-1835) (Trustee, 1823-1835), was Cashier of the York Bank, now The York National Bank and Trust Company, in 1814, Treasurer of the Susquehanna and York Borough Turnpike Company in 1817; and Secretary of the York County Colonization Society.

CHARLES A. MORRIS (1792-1874) (Trustee, 1823-1874), druggist, was educated at the Academy, and acted as Pastor of Kreutz Creek Church in 1815. In 1823 he founded what is now the Morris Drug Company. He was an active member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and at the time of his death was the oldest Sunday School teacher in Pennsylvania. When the Confederates invaded York, they searched his store for medicines, but all had been carefully hidden. However, by the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, his wagons were delivering supplies to the wounded soldiers.

A celebration in honor of Mr. Morris's 50 years of service to the Academy was held at his home, November 28, 1873. Besides the trustees, his brother Reverend John G. Morris, D.D., Professor G. W. Ruby, Principal of the Academy, and W. Latimer Small were present. In the speeches and poems delivered on this occasion Mr. Morris was addressed repeatedly as "our aged friend." Even the many references to his probable early departure for a better land did not seem to dampen the spirits of the party, as they reminisced about Academy days. He was presented with a gold-mounted cane and a volume of poems in Pennsylvania Dutch, "that being the prevailing language of a majority of citizens of this County."

He was a Trustee of Pennsylvania College and a Director of the Lutheran Theological Seminary.

MICHAEL WOOLSTON ASH (1789-1858) (Trustee, 1823-1824), lawyer, was born in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Bar there in 1811. During the War of 1812 he served as a Lieutenant-Colonel. At the close of the war he became the law partner of James Buchanan, later President of the United States. He was Prothonotary of York County in 1823. He moved to Philadel-

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phia. where he resumed the practice of law. During the Twenty-fourth Congress, 1835-1837, he was a Representative from Pennsylvania. He is buried in the Christ Churchyard in Philadelphia.

DR. JOHN FISHER (1771-1832) (Trustee, 1824-1829) studied medicine with Dr. Fahnestock, of Lancaster. In 1800 he opened an office on North George Street, in York, where he also conducted a drugstore supplying his fellow physicians with medicines.

JACOB SPANGLER (1768-1843) (Trustee, 1824-1827 and 1838-1843), was one of the first pupils admitted to the Academy. He was Postmaster of York under President Washington. He became Deputy Surveyor of York County in 1795 and in 1800 ran the line dividing York County from Adams County. He also was state Surveyor-General from 1818 to 1821; and again from 1830 to 1836. He was a General in the militia and volunteer regiments, and served in the Fifteenth Congress, 1817-1818. On January 30, 1825, he escorted Lafayette from York to Harrisburg. In 1827 he was Clerk of the Courts. He was also a clockmaker, and a Director of the York Bank, now The York National Bank and Trust Company.

REVEREND JAMES R. REILY, D.D. (1788-1844) (Trustee, 1828-1829), was Pastor of the First Reformed Church of York, 1827-1831.

MICHAEL H. SPANGLER (1791-1834) (Trustee, 1828-1834), was the Captain of the York Volunteers who marched to the defense of Baltimore four days after the burning of Washington by the British, August 24, 1814. He witnessed the bombardment of Fort Mchenry. In 1816 he was elected Colonel of the 94th Pennsylvania Regiment composed of militia from York County.

PHILIP SMYSER (1785-1871) (Trustee, 1828-1859), took an active part in public affairs. He was Secretary of the Susquehanna and York Borough Turnpike Company, Treasurer of the Horse Thief Detecting Society, and State Senator in 1846.

JACOB B. WENTZ (1787-1862) (Trustee, 1828-1848) was

Clerk of the Courts from 1830 to 1838. He resigned from the Board, as, living twenty miles from York in Monaghan Township, he was unable to attend meetings.

SAMUEL WAGNER (1798-1872) (Trustee, 1829-1872), was editor of the York Recorder from 1805 until 1830 and a Director of the York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

DANIEL DURKEE (1791-1854) (Trustee, 1829-1854), lawyer and Judge, of English descent, was born in Vermont, studied law there in Woodstock, and was admitted to the Bar in 1818. He migrated to Lebanon, and finding but one family there who spoke English, he came to York, where there was a larger English element, although the population was mainly German. Regarded with some suspicion by his neighbors because he celebrated the outlandish New England festival of Thanksgiving, he was nevertheless elected to the Legislature in 1832, and appointed Judge of the District Court, and later of the Court of Common Pleas, serving from 1835 to 1846 and from 1849 to 1851. He was a School Director, and owned the York Foundry in partnership with Samuel Slaymaker.

JAMES B. WEBB (1778-1865) (Trustee, 1829-1865), came to York about 1823 and became a senior partner in the first large furnace and foundry in York operated by Phineas Davis and Michael Gardner, at the corner of Newberry and King Streets. Here was built the first iron steamboat, the Codorus, in 1825, and the first anthracite burning locomotive in 1831. Mr. Webb also owned the Middletown Ferry. Webb's Hill was named in his honor.

GEORGE S. MORRIS (1798-1856) (Trustee, 1829-1856), merchant, and a Director of what is now The York County National Bank (1847), was a brother of John G. Morris and Charles A. Morris, trustees, and a son of Dr. John Morris, an earlier trustee.

RICHARD RUSH (1780-1859) (Trustee 1830-1847), statesman, was born in Philadelphia, son of the celebrated physician, Benjamin Rush, prominent in all philanthropic and progressive movements of the early republic.

Richard Rush graduated from Princeton College and was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia in 1800. In 1811 he was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania; in 1814, Attorney-General of the United States. He was acting Secretary of State under President Monroe, Minister to Great Britain and to France, and Secretary of the Treasury under President John Quincy Adams.

He brought his wife, Catherine, and their five children to York in March, 1829. He usually appeared on the street carrying a gold-headed cane, and with two of his sons following him at a respectful distance. Some years later he moved to Sydenham, near Philadelphia, and resigned his trusteeship but his resignation was not accepted, and he remained a trustee until April 1, 1847, when, having been appointed one of the first Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, he again resigned. The last day of that month he sailed from New York for England, where he remained for two years collecting the funds which made up the Smithson bequest under which the Smithsonian Institution was established.

PHILIP ALBRIGHT SMALL (1797-1875) (Trustee, 1830-1875), was a senior member of the firm of P. A. and S. Small from 1831 to 1875. He attended the Academy during the time that Thaddeus Stevens taught there. At 22 years of age, he became the business partner of his father, George Small, who was also a trustee.

JAMES S. CONNELLEE (1788-1839) (Trustee, 1830-1839), who owned the York Haven Sawmill, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and reared and educated in that state. He was a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, and served as a Colonel in the War of 1812.

JACOB EMMITT (1792-1865) (Trustee, 1830-1865), for many years sold "Boots and Shoes, 2 doors E. of the German Reformed Church." Related to Robert Emmitt, the Irish patriot, he belonged to the "Independent Blues" of Baltimore and took part in the War of 1812. For 25 years he was one of the ruling Elders of the First Presbyterian Church of York. When the Confederates invaded York, he took his boots and shoes into the undertaking establishment of Colonel George Hay next door and hid them in the coffins. The Confederates did not find them.



JACOB BARNITZ (1794-1857) (Trustee, 1833-1857), was the son of General Jacob Barnitz. Jacob, Jr., was a member of Samuel Bacon's Junior Volunteers and marched to the defense of Baltimore during the War of 1812, being eighteen years old at the time. He took part in the Battle of North Point. Again, he shows himself to have been strongly influenced by Bacon, being President of the American Colonization Society. In 1849 he was Chief Burgess of York.

CHARLES WEISER (1796-1867) (Trustee, 1833-1867), dry goods merchant and banker, was Secretary of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company (1830); President of what is now The York County National Bank (1845); one of the incorporators of The York Gas Company; founder of the banking house of Weiser, Son and Carl (1856); and a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Granville Owen Haller, later Colonel Haller, worked in his store while a student at the Academy.

JOHN VOGELSONG (1788-1871) (Trustee, 1833-1860), was County Treasurer in 1823, County Commissioner in 1826, and one of the Managers of the York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1843. He was one of the earliest public school Directors, being elected in 1834.

JOHN EVANS (1800-1876) (Trustee, 1838-1868), lawyer, was of Welsh parentage. For 54 years he was a member of the York County Bar. While a student at the Academy, he was induced by Thaddeus Stevens to begin his studies in the office of David Cassat, and was admitted to the Bar in 1822. He married one of the daughters of Jacob Barnitz, thus becoming brother-in-law of Samuel Bacon. For a time he edited the York Republican. He was Captain of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1834 and during the Civil War was in charge of local recruiting. He was a Director of the York Bank, President of The York Water Company, and organizer and President (1852) of The York County Agricultural Society.

EDWARD MILNER DONALDSON (1778-1853) (Trustee, 1838-1849), "a vigilant and accomplished navigator" in the days when most sailing ship masters were "low-bred, morose, and tyrannical," insisted upon engaging a ship's doctor to look after the health of his crew after a long voyage to China (1806) during which they had suffered

much illness. According to the testimony of this medical officer, on a year-long voyage from Delaware to Calcutta in 1807, there were "no harsh words or unpleasant feelings among officers, and no harsh punishments inflicted upon the crew." The Embargo of 1814 put an end to Captain Donaldson's seafaring, and he became "a sailor on horse back," a volunteer private in the City Troop of Cavalry in Baltimore. He later held an office in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

PETER MCINTYRE (1806-1869) (Trustee 1846-1869), was born in Scotland and was a Presbyterian. A manufacturer of whips, he served as Chief Burgess of York (1857) and as Associate Judge from 1863 to 1869. He was one of the early public school Directors and a Director of what is now The York County National Bank (1845) and The York Gas Company (1849).

DR. HENRY M. McCLELLAN (1809-1869) (Trustee, 1846-1869), studied medicine in the office of his step-father, Dr. William Jameson. Dr. McClellan was a graduate of a medical college located in Baltimore, and practiced in York for many years. For thirty years he was an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church. Philip Smyser, another trustee, was his father-in-law. William S. McClellan, now President of the Board of Trustees, is his grandson.

REVEREND SOLOMON OSWALD, D.D. (1810-1876) (Trustee, 1846-1876), Lutheran Pastor, studied at the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. He was licensed to preach in Pennsylvania in 1835.

DR. THEODORE N. HALLER (1809-1865), (Trustee, 1846-1865), practiced medicine in York for forty years. He prepared at the York County Academy and studied medicine with Dr. William McIlvaine, a trustee, whose daughter Caroline he married. In 1826 he obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN (1813-1882) (Trustee, 1846-1864), lawyer, was born in Middletown, Delaware. Prior to 1834 he was editor of the Columbia Spy. During that year he came to York, and in partnership with his brother, John J. Cochran, edited the York Republican. At the same time he studied law in the office of Charles A. Barnitz, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. He was a State Senator, 1841-1844; Auditor General of Pennsylvania, 1863, and a delegate to the Pennsyl-

vania Constitutional Convention in 1873. In 1860 he associated himself as partner with William Hay. He took into his office several young men, former students of the Academy; among these was J. Hay Brown, who later became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cochran was chairman of the first committee of citizens favoring a hospital and dispensary for York; a member of the School Board; a member of the executive committee of the York County Sunday School Association; one of the commissioners for the organization of The York Gas Company and first President of the York County Bar Association. He was an Episcopalian and contributed many articles on current affairs to newspapers of the state and nation. His son, Richard E. Cochran, later became a trustee of the Academy.

After the death of Thomas E. Cochran in 1882 and William Hay in 1883, Richard E. Cochran and Smyser Williams, a trustee of the Academy, carried on the business of the law office so established in 1842. This office still continues under the name of Kain, Kain & Kain, two of whose members are now trustees of the Academy.

ELI LEWIS (1787-1867) (Trustee, 1848-1867), President of The First National Bank of York, 1864-1867, and President of what is now The York County National Bank (1853), was of English Quaker ancestry. He was President of The York and Cumberland Railroad, 1850-1852, and a commissioner to organize The Hanover Branch Railroad Company in 1847.

JOHN GARDNER CAMPBELL (1812-1859) (Trustee, 1848-1859), lawyer and one-time teacher in the Academy, was of Irish descent and an Episcopalian. He attended the Academy and studied law with his uncle, John Gardner. In 1836 he was admitted to the Bar. President of what is now The York County National Bank, and one of the founders of The York County Mutual Insurance Company, he was also one of the editors of the *People's Advocate* and possessed a large personal library.

JACOB HAY (1801-1875) (Trustee, 1848-1867), was a prominent physician in York, and a son of Jacob Hay, an earlier trustee. He was graduated from what is now Princeton College in 1819, studied medicine with Dr. John Spangler, of York, and attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and at the University of



Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1823. He was President of The York National Bank, now The York National Bank and Trust Company, from 1867 to 1874.

ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER (1810-1889) (Trustee, 1849-1889), printer and publisher, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, of Pennsylvania German ancestry. He came to York in 1829. In 1831 he established the York County Farmer, a newspaper which was discontinued after two years. In 1834, using notes left by the late W. C. Carter, he wrote and published *The History of York County*. The following year he became a partner in the publication of the York Gazette.

In 1836 he was Clerk to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and later was appointed by President Buchanan to head the Emigration and the Copyright Bureaus. He was Sergeant-at-Arms in the United States House of Representatives in 1850, and was re-elected for four successive terms, serving until 1860, when he became President Buchanan's private secretary. He also served two terms in Congress, being elected in 1864. In 1862 he founded *The Philadelphia Age*.

Mr. Glossbrenner was a Director of the present The York County National Bank (1848), and one of the incorporators of The York Gas Company (1849).

REVEREND CHARLES WEST THOMSON (1798-1879) (Trustee, 1850-1879), Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, 1849-1866, was a native of Philadelphia and was of Quaker parentage. He enjoyed a reputation as a poet and was one of the most learned ministers who have officiated in York.

WILLIAM WAGNER (1800-1869) (Trustee, 1850-1869), banker and engraver, designed numerous seals; including those of many states, cities and towns. One of his seals for the Borough of York showed the locomotive built by Phineas Davis. An extensive collection of his seals may be seen at the Historical Society of York County. He was Cashier of what is now the York County National Bank from 1845 to 1869.



York County, Pa.

I do swear that I will  
support the Constitution of the United States, the  
Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and  
that I will faithfully discharge the duties of a  
Trustee of the York County Academy.

Sworn and subscribed,

before me,

a Justice of the Peace in and

for said County,

the second day of

May A.D. 1850

George M. Sheltz

Wagner

~~After and~~ I do swear, that I will support the  
Constitution of the United States, and also of the State of  
Pennsylvania, and that ~~whereby~~ I will faithfully  
discharge the duty of Trustee of York County Academy —  
Sworn & subscribed the  
27<sup>th</sup> November 1892.  
before me, Robinson

Lewis Mayer.

LOYALTY OATHS



## CHAPTER IV

### *Trustees 1851 to 1951*

#### TRUSTEES – 1851 to 1951

*W*HAT MAY well be termed the Golden Age of the Academy extended roughly from 1850 to 1900 and for some years thereafter. That was the period when the Academy was the school of Ruby, Gross and Gardner; and the memories of the present generation go back no farther than to those three capable, learned and efficient educators.

As will be seen from the following biographies, the trustees continued to be men of high standing, largely ministers and professional men, prominent in educational and civic affairs.

REVEREND CHARLES J. HUTCHINS (1825-1887) (Trustee, 1856-1859), was ordained in 1855 and became Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church the same year. During the years in which he served, a large addition was built to the church and plans were made for a new structure. He moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin, and thereupon resigned his trusteeship.

ROBERT J. FISHER (1806-1888) (Trustee, 1856-1888), lawyer and judge, studied law in the office of his father, George Fisher, of Harrisburg, and at the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1828 and practiced law for 23 years. He was President Judge of the 19th Judicial District from 1851 to 1882, succeeding Daniel Durkee, also a trustee. He was early identified with the public school movement. On June 29, 1863, when York was occupied by the Confederates, he succeeded in persuading General Early not to destroy the county records in retaliation for the burning of the Court House in Fairfax, Virginia.

Judge Fisher was an Episcopalian and a prominent Mason. His son-in-law, James W. Latimer, became a Judge of the Courts of York County, and a trustee.

REVEREND AUGUSTUS H. LOCHMAN, D.D. (1802-1891) (Trustee, 1858-1891), succeeded Reverend J. G. Schmucker as Pastor of Christ Lutheran Church (1836-1880). He attended the Harrisburg Academy, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, studied theology with his father, and entered the ministry in 1824.

He was a member of the York School Board, a Trustee of the Children's Home, a member of the first Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College, and a Trustee of the the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and long its President. He served a term as President of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. He was a Trustee of Franklin College when that college, which was under the control of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, was merged with Marshall College (a Reformed institution), as the present Franklin and Marshall College. The funds to which the Lutheran interests were entitled were paid to Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, to endow the present Franklin Professorship at that institution.

EDWARD G. SMYSER (1837-1887) (Trustee, 1859-1887), was proprietor of the Variety Iron Works. His father and one of his sons were trustees. His death occurred while the Academy was celebrating its Centennial in September, 1887. He was a prominent manufacturer and churchman, and was a Trustee of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg.

REVEREND JACOB OTT MILLER, D.D. (1822-1898) (Trustee, 1859-1898), was the first Pastor of the English branch of the German Reformed Church in York and was instrumental in the erection of the present Trinity Church. After the separation of the German and English branches, Dr. Miller continued as Pastor of Trinity Church until his death.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Marshall College in 1848 and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Franklin and Marshall College in 1872.



He was President of the Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States in 1871 and again in 1893, and a Trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, 1858-1862 and 1870-1898.

VINCENT K. KEESEY (1822-1899) (Trustee, 1860-1899), lawyer, was a member of the York County Bar for 55 years. He studied law in the office of Robert J. Fisher and was admitted to the Bar in 1844. For many years he was President of The Farmers' National Bank. He was also a Director of The York County National Bank. He was an Episcopalian and a Director of the public schools of York. His son, Horace Keeseey, was also a trustee.

REVEREND JONATHAN OSWALD, D.D. (1805-1892) (Trustee, 1860-1892), was Assistant Pastor in charge of English services at Christ Lutheran Church from 1829 until 1836, when he became Pastor of the newly founded St. Paul's Church. Dr. Oswald served that church for 25 years. He was a Trustee of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg.

HENRY LANIUS (1809-1879) (Trustee, 1865-1879), lumber merchant, conducted business in York and Wrightsville. At the latter town his lumber yard was burned when the Union forces set fire to the Columbia Bridge at the time of the Confederate invasion of York County in June, 1863. He was a Moravian, a school director, and Chief Burgess of York (1860-1861). Captain William H. Lanius, also a trustee, was his son.

WILLIAM DANNER (1810-1885) (Trustee, 1865-1885), was a tobacconist and manufacturer of snuff. He was a Director of The York County National Bank, and an Episcopalian.

GATES J. WEISER (1824-1883) (Trustee, 1867-1883), lumber merchant, was educated at the Academy.

CHARLES S. WEISER (1838-1909) (Trustee, 1868-1909), banker, attended the Academy. As a partner of his father, Charles Weiser, a former trustee, he entered the firm of Weiser, Son and Carl. He was President of The York County Agricultural Society in 1885, and Treasurer of The York Hospital and Dispensary, The York Water Company, The Board of Home Missions of the Lutheran Church, and The Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

DAVID E. SMALL (1824-1883) (Trustee, 1868-1883), business man and manufacturer, left the Academy at the age of 13 to enter the firm of P. A. and S. Small. In 1852 he engaged with Charles Billmeyer in the manufacture of railway cars in York. In pointing out the workings of the plant to a visitor he lost an arm in the machinery. Nevertheless, he tried three times to enlist in the Union army during the Civil War. Being refused, he finally went into secret service work. He was a Trustee of the York Collegiate Institute, The Children's Home and The York Hospital, ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church for 18 years, and Chief Burgess of York from 1862 to 1871. President of the Young Men's Christian Association, he was ever a staunch advocate of temperance. His son, Henry Small, was also a trustee.

MICHAEL B. SPAHR (1830-1914) (Trustee, 1868-1914), wholesale boot and shoe merchant, was born near East Berlin, Adams County, and attended the Academy in 1848. During the 1860's, his advertisement, "Hosiery, gloves, mitts, undershirts, drawers, knit jackets, neckties, handkerchiefs, ladies' and gents' collars, skeleton skirts, buttons and combs, thread and trimmings, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Shaker hoods, palm, straw, fur and wool hats, wholesale or retail," was a weekly feature in the York Gazette. In 1869 he built a store on the northeast corner of Centre Square. He was Director of The Farmers' National Bank for 32 years and President of The Historical Society of York County.

A member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, he was a Director of The Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg delegate to the General Synod, and for many years Vice-President of the Board of Church Extension.

LEWIS CARL (1826-1878) (Trustee, 1868-1878), a prominent merchant and Lutheran, took the funds of the York Bank to Philadelphia for safekeeping before the Confederates invaded York in July, 1863. He was a Director of the public schools of York.

ISRAEL LAUCKS (1827-1918) (Trustee, 1872-1918), Presi-

dent of the York Safe and Lock Company, was a prominent member of Trinity Reformed Church, was a Director of The First National Bank, and was deeply interested in Hood College, at Frederick, Maryland.

REVEREND WILLIAM M. BAUM, D.D. (1825-1902) (Trustee, 1872-1896), one of the leaders in the Lutheran Church, was born in Berks County, prepared at the Reading Academy, and entered Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College, from which he was graduated in 1848. In 1862 he came to York as Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and remained until 1874.

He was a Trustee of Gettysburg College (1861-1902), Director of The Theological Seminary (1858-1902), member of the Home Mission Board and the Church Extension Board, and President of the General Synod (1873), and the Lutheran Publication Society. Pennsylvania College awarded him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1867.

GEORGE F. LEBER (1835-1877) (Trustee, 1872-1877), coal merchant, was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of York in 1869. He was the father of George H. Leber and Edward Leber, both trustees.

REVEREND LUTHER A. GOTWALD, D.D. (1833-1900) (Trustee, 1876-1896), was Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church from 1874 to 1885. He was born at York Springs and graduated from Pennsylvania College in 1857 and from the Seminary at Gettysburg in 1859. Author of several religious books and numerous magazine articles, he was Professor at Wittenberg Theological Seminary (1888-1895); emeritus (1895-1900); Trustee of Pennsylvania College (1873-1885); a Director of the Gettysburg Seminary (1871-1880); a member of the Board of Church Extension (1874-1885); the Board of Home Missions (1874-1885), and its President in 1881. His son, Frederick G. Gotwald, served as a trustee.

W. LATIMER SMALL (1830-1903) (Trustee, 1876-1903), member of the firm of P. A. and S. Small, was a director of several other corporations, including The York National Bank, The First National Bank, The York Gas Company, The York

Water Company, and Columbia Water Company. He was a son of Philip A. Small, also a trustee.

He was one of the founders of The York Hospital, and for 40 years a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church. From the opening of the York Collegiate Institute in 1873, he was a member of its Board.

When the Confederates invaded York, Mr. Small was one of the committee of citizens treating with General Gordon.

REVEREND AARON W. LILLY, D.D. (1822-1898) (Trustee, 1879-1898), was for more than 40 years Pastor of Zion Lutheran Church of York (1855-1895). He graduated from Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College in 1848, and the Theological Seminary in 1851. His college awarded him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1885.

JERE CARL (1829-1909) (Trustee, 1879-1909), banker and Chief Burgess of York (1875), with Charles Weiser and Charles S. Weiser, both trustees, was a member of the banking firm of Weiser, Son and Carl. He was for many years an officer and Director of The York County National Bank and President of The York Water Company and of several turnpike companies. He was Secretary of the first Hospital Board. A member of the Lutheran Church, and a Trustee of Pennsylvania College, he was traveled, cultivated, and an excellent conversationalist.

WILLIAM H. WELSH (1841-1922) (Trustee, 1879-1922), was a merchant and book dealer. In spite of advanced years, he remained as one of the most active trustees until his death.

WILLIAM H. SOUDER (1839-1902) (Trustee, 1885-1902), was a shoe manufacturer. He was Director of The First National Bank of York.

JOHN J. VANDERSLOOT (1836-1914) (Trustee, 1885-1914), conducted a dry goods store on the site of the present Fluhrer Building.

JOHN W. BUCKINGHAM (1832-1904) (Trustee, 1885-1904), a dealer in paper, and "a firm friend of education," was of English descent and was a Methodist. He served in the Civil War and was one of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's



Christian Association (1885).

REVEREND ELISHA WARD SHIELDS (1847-1890) (Trustee, 1885-1889), became Pastor of the First Moravian Church in 1884.

GEORGE P. SMYSER (1843-1912) (Trustee, 1888-1912), was President of E. G. Smyser Sons' Company, one of the most important iron works in the State, and was also associated with more than 30 other corporations. His father, Edward G. Smyser, and his grandfather, Philip Smyser, were also trustees.

JAMES W. LATIMER (1836-1899) (Trustee, 1888-1899), lawyer and judge, practiced law in York for more than 40 years. Of Scotch-Irish and French Huguenot descent, he was a grandson of Reverend Robert Cathcart and a son-in-law of Robert J. Fisher, trustees. He attended the Academy, read law with Edward Chapin, the elder, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1886 to 1896, he was a commissioner to organize The Hanover and York Railroad Company in 1873.

WILLIAM H. LANIUS (1843-1913) (Trustee, 1888-1913), president of a number of corporations, was a son of Henry Lanius, a former Trustee. He attended the Academy, and at the age of 17 enlisted as a private in Company A, 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and rose to the rank of Captain.

From 1868 to 1871 he conducted a lumber business at Wrightsville and Williamsport. He was the organizer of The West End Improvement Company, The York Street Railway Company, and The York Trust, Real Estate and Deposit Company, now York Trust Company (serving as its President until his death); President of the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railway Company, Eastern Extension; a charter member of The Historical Society of York County; and served in Borough and City Councils.

JOHN W. BITTENDER (1834-1917) (Trustee, 1892-1917), lawyer and judge, was of Pennsylvania German ancestry. He was educated at Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College, graduated from the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1856. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from

1890 to 1912, and President Judge of the Court from 1895.

WILLIAM H. JORDAN (1830-1900) (Trustee, 1892-1900), was a dry goods merchant in partnership with his brother, John C. Jordan, a liberal benefactor of the Academy. He attended the Academy until 1845. He was an Episcopalian, a Mason, a Director of The Farmers' National Bank of York, and first Treasurer of the York Club.

REVEREND ABRAHAM G. FASTNACHT, D.D. (1845-1927) (Trustee, 1892-1927), was for 52 years a Lutheran minister. He graduated from Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College in 1870 and was licensed to preach in 1872. He served as Pastor of the Union Lutheran Church of York from 1877 until 1902. He published a number of tracts on religious subjects.

HENRY SMALL (1852-1926) (Trustee, 1892-1926), son of David E. Small, a trustee; after attending the Academy became manager of his father's estate.

FREDERICK A. BECK (1834-1910) (Trustee, 1896-1910), superintendent of the flour mill of the P. A. and S. Small Company, was President of the Church Council of St. Paul's Lutheran Church for many years.

REVEREND WILLIAM S. FREAS, D.D. (1848-1911) (Trustee, 1896-1898), Lutheran clergyman, was valedictorian of his class at Gettysburg College in 1873 and graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1876. In 1885 he became Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, a position which he held until 1898. He was President of the General Synod, 1901-1903, and long a Director of the Gettysburg Seminary. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wittenberg College.

REVEREND CHARLES JAMES WOOD (1854-1906) (Trustee, 1898-1906), was Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church from 1894 until his death. A graduate of Harvard College, and an author and critic, he enlarged the parish library to 1,600 volumes and bequeathed to it his own collection of 9,000 volumes and numerous prints and engravings. In 1935 this material was transferred to the Martin Memorial Library.

REVEREND ADAM STUMP, D.D. (1854-1922) (Trustee,

1899-1922), served numerous Lutheran Churches in York County. He graduated from Pennsylvania College in 1878, and from the Theological Seminary in 1881. As a young man he was a missionary at North Platte, Nebraska, and a close friend of Buffalo Bill. He was a lecturer and author, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Susquehanna University in 1903.

RICHARD E. COCHRAN (1857-1930) (Trustee, 1899-1901 and 1909-1930), lawyer, son of Thomas E. Cochran, also a trustee, attended the Academy and the York Collegiate Institute and was a member in 1876 of the first graduating class of that institution. He read law with his father and was admitted to the Bar in 1879. With Smyser Williams, he formed a partnership in 1883 under the name of Cochran and Williams. George Hay Kain was admitted to this firm in 1912. From 1897 until 1899, Mr. Cochran was Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and during 1924 was President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He was Vice-President of The York National Bank and Trust Company, and was an Episcopalian and a prominent Mason. He was one of the original trustees of the John C. Jordan bequest.

HORACE KEESEY (1853-1926) (Trustee, 1899-1918), lawyer, studied law with his father, Vincent K. Keeseey, a trustee, and was admitted to the Bar in 1876. He was a Director of The Farmers' National Bank of York, and Treasurer of the York Club. He was one of the original trustees of the John C. Jordan bequest.

W. F. BAY STEWART (1849-1932) (Trustee, 1899-1932), lawyer and judge, attended the Academy and studied law with Levi Maish. He was admitted to the Bar in 1873 and formed a partnership with John Blackford. In 1884 he became a law partner of Henry C. Niles and George E. Neff. He was a Judge of the Common Pleas of York County. He had many business interests, being President of The Security, Title and Trust Company, the York Card and Paper Company, the York Knitting Mills, and the Norway Iron and Steel Company, and was a Director of the York County Traction Company. Ursinus College bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

JOHN C. JORDAN (1834-1908) (Trustee, 1900-1908), with his brother, William H. Jordan, a trustee, conducted a dry goods store. He attended the Academy, was a student of local history and devoted his leisure to travel and literary pursuits. For many years he sang tenor in the quartet choir of St. John's Episcopal Church, to which he presented an organ in 1907. He was a Director of The Farmers' National Bank and at the time of his death made liberal provision for the Academy in his will.

GEORGE S. BILLMEYER (1849-1917) (Trustee, 1902-1917), General Manager of the Billmeyer and Small Company, was one of the Board of Managers of The York Gas Company (1885) and Vice-President and a Director of The York Water Company. He was active in the affairs of the first Presbyterian Church and of the York Hospital.

WILLIAM R. HORNER (1859-1945) (Trustee, 1903-1945), was connected with The York County National Bank for 54 years, serving as its President and Chairman of the Board of Directors. He was Treasurer of the York Hospital and many other civic organizations. He was a charter member of The Historical Society of York County.

PHILIP A. SMALL (1866-1918) (Trustee, 1903-1918), was a member of the firm of P. A. and S. Small. He was educated at the York Collegiate Institute and St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire. He was a Director of The Northern Central Railway Company and of The York County National Bank, President and Director of The York Water Company, a Warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, and a trustee of the York Collegiate Institute. His father, W. Latimer Small, was also a trustee.

DANIEL K. TRIMMER (1846-1926) (Trustee, 1905-1926), lawyer, attended the Academy, read law with George W. Heiges, and was admitted to the Bar in 1874. Besides holding many other positions of trust, he was a Director of The West End Improvement Company and had large real estate interests.

REVEREND CLINTON E. WALTER, D.D. (1867-1941) (Trustee, 1906-1941), was the Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, which



he served actively for 37 years, and as Pastor emeritus for 7 years. He was the owner of one of the largest libraries collected in York. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1890 and from Gettysburg Theological Seminary in 1892, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the South Carolina College in 1901.

SMYSER WILLIAMS (1857-1920) (Trustee, 1910-1920), lawyer, attended the Academy, the York High School (1873), and Amherst College. He studied law under Thomas E. Cochran, was admitted to the Bar in 1879, and with Richard E. Cochran, also a trustee, formed the firm of Cochran and Williams in 1883.

He was Secretary of The York Water Company, Vice-President of York Trust Company, and a Director of The York National Bank.

CHARLES H. BEAR (1857-1937) (Trustee, 1910-1937), merchant, began his business career as clerk in the Jordan store. After the death of the Jordans he acquired the store, which he operated for many years. He was President of the Merchants' Electric Light Company, a Director of The First National Bank, and a member of Zion Lutheran Church. He was one of the original trustees of the John C. Jordan bequest.

REVEREND FREDERICK G. GOTWALD, D. D. (1869-1926) (Trustee, 1911-1926), son of Reverend Luther A. Gotwald, a trustee, attended the Academy and the York Collegiate Institute, and graduated from Wittenberg College in 1888, and from the Seminary in 1891. During 1899 and 1900 he did graduate work at English and German universities. He contributed a number of articles to and edited several church publications. He was a Trustee of Wittenberg College, and Secretary of the Lutheran Board of Education. His son, David E. S. Gotwald, was an instructor in the Academy.

WILLIAM A. MILLER (1859-1918) (Trustee, 1912-1918), lawyer, was a son of Reverend Jacob O. Miller, long a trustee and officer of the Board. He attended the Academy, and graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, was District Attorney of York County, and practiced law in York for many years.

GEORGE W. GROSS (1856-1935) (Trustee, 1913-1935), was for many years Principal of the Academy; and his biography will be found in the Chapter on Teachers.

GEORGE HAY KAIN (1877- ) (Trustee, 1914- ), lawyer, attended the Academy (1885-1889) and graduated from the York Collegiate Institute in 1893 as valedictorian. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College in 1897, and the degree of Master of Science in 1900. In 1951 Gettysburg College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was Tutor in Mathematics in the Preparatory Department at Gettysburg for one year and then entered the Harvard Law School, graduating LL.B. *cum laude* in 1902. He was admitted to the Bar in 1902. He was a member of the firm of Cochran, Williams and Kain (1912-1930), and is senior member of Kain, Kain & Kain since 1937. He is a Director, Vice-President, and counsel for The York Water Company, Director of and counsel for The Farmers Fire Insurance Company and Vice-President of The Historical Society of York County. For a time he was a Director, Vice-President and Trust Officer of York Trust Company, and a Director of The York National Bank. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa, a Lutheran, and a 33d degree Mason.

SAMUEL B. RUBY (1869-1929) (Trustee, 1914-1929), manufacturer's agent, was a son of George W. Ruby, and a well-known citizen of York.

CLAYTON J. WALLACE (1853-1935) (Trustee, 1917-1935), was a partner in the wholesale boot and shoe business with Edwin M. Vandersloot.

CHARLES KURTZ (1857-1927) (Trustee, 1917-1927), President of W. H. Kurtz and Son, maltsters, was Director and President of The York Water Company, The York County National Bank, The York Gas Company, and other corporations.

ELLIS S. LEWIS (1870-1941) (Trustee, 1919-1941), President of York Trust Company, attended the Academy. He was a Lutheran, a Mason, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, The Historical Society of York County, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He was a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association and chairman of all Liberty Loan Drives during World War I.

GEORGE HAY LEBER (1869-1933) (Trustee, 1919-1933), teller at The York County National Bank for many years, attended the Academy and Bryant and Stratton Business College in Baltimore. His father and his brother were trustees.

DR. SAMUEL K. PFALTZGRAFF (1864-1929) (Trustee, 1919-1929) drove the first automobile seen upon the streets of York. He attended the Academy and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1866. He also took a number of graduate courses, and was a Director of The Western National Bank.

JOHN WILLIAM RICHLEY (1874- ) (Trustee, 1919- ), York's pioneer automobile dealer, attended the Academy from 1892 through 1894. He opened a bicycle and repair shop in 1898; and an agency selling Rambler automobiles and later Buick automobiles. He won many cups for racing, and was an amateur boxer.

He retired as an automobile dealer in 1933, but still has many business interests. He is a Director of The First National Bank, and owner of the York Theatre.

ALLEN C. WIEST (1867-1948) (Trustee, 1921-1948), lawyer and editor, attended the Academy and read law in the office of Nevin M. Wanner. He served as District Attorney, and was President of the York Chamber of Commerce (1916-1917).

EDWARD K. EMIG (1861-1937) (Trustee, 1922-1937) was a manufacturer of wagons and agricultural implements at Emigsville. He was a Director and a Vice-President of The First National Bank.

REVEREND OLIVER P. SCHELLHAMER, D.D. (1864-1923) (Trustee, 1923-1923), was born in New Tripoli, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Ursinus College in 1885, and completed his theological studies in 1887. He became Pastor of the historic Zion Reformed Church in 1887 and in his later years served outlying churches.

DAVID M. MYERS (1870- ) (Trustee, 1927- ), is Vice-President of The First National Bank of York, and a Lutheran.

HARRY O. SAKEMILLER (1876-1950) (Trustee, 1927-1950), banker, attended the Academy, and was associated with The York National Bank and Trust Company as Cashier and as Vice-President until his retirement in 1947.



WILLIAM H. MENGES (1872- ) (Trustee, 1927- ), a flour, feed and grain merchant from 1897 to 1925, was Controller of York County (1926-1938) and an official of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue (1939-1944). He attended the Academy and graduated from Gettysburg College in 1896, where he became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity.

He is a Lutheran, and has attended every biennial convention of the Lutheran Church in America since its organization in 1918. He is past President of the Kiwanis Club of Hanover, having been a member for 26 years, and Lieutenant-Governor of the 10th Pennsylvania District of Kiwanis International. He is one of the most active Lutheran laymen in the Church.

WALTER E. MUSSER (1875- ) (Trustee, 1927- ), has been in the employ of The First National Bank for many years. He was educated at the Academy.

DONALD H. YOST (1879-1943) (Trustee, 1929-1943), lawyer, attended the Academy and graduated from the York Collegiate Institute, and from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. He was admitted to the Bar the same year. He was a Lutheran a trustee and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute; Vice-President of The Historical Society of York County; and a Director of The York County National Bank. He served as Secretary of the trustees of the Academy.

EDWARD LEBER (1871-1933) (Trustee, 1931-1933), architect, studied at the Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He designed the Young Men's Christian Association building opened in 1926, the grandstand at the York Fair Grounds, and the George Washington and World War Veterans Memorial entrances. He was Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association. A son of George F. Leber, he and his brother carried on the family tradition of trusteeship in the Academy. He was a member of Zion Lutheran Church.

JAMES ELI CHALFANT (1876-1944) (Trustee, 1932-1944) was educated at the Academy and the York Collegiate Institute. He was associated successively with the York Manufacturing Company, the Hart-Kraft Motor Company, and the Martin Carriage Works. In



1916 he became general sales agent in Pennsylvania for the American La France Fire Engine Company. As a young man he was a well known track athlete.

FREDERICK B. GERBER (1883- ) (Trustee, 1933- ), lawyer, was educated in the public schools of York, graduated from the Dickinson Law School with an LL. B. and from the Harvard Law School with an LL. B. *cum laude*. He was a nephew and law partner of W. F. Bay Stewart, a trustee.

REVEREND IRVIN A. RAUBENHOLD, B.D. (1892- ) (Trustee, 1933- ), Pastor of Grace Evangelical and Reformed Church, and a member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy, was born at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Mercersburg Academy, Franklin and Marshall College, and the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which institutions he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity, respectively. In 1951 Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

WILLIAM S. McCLELLAN (1887- ) (Trustee, 1934- ), Vice-President of the P. H. Glatfelter Company, paper manufacturers, attended the Academy in 1902, and graduated from Worcester Academy in 1904, and Williams College in 1908, where he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He is a grandson of Dr. Henry M. McClellan, a former trustee.

T. WARFIELD McDONALD (1881- ) (Trustee, 1934- ), President and General Manager of York County Gas Company, was born in Frederick, Maryland, and attended the Academy and Patrick's Business College.

SAMUEL S. LEWIS (1874- ) (Trustee, 1937- ), President of The York County Agricultural Society; and President of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions; graduated from York High School in 1893. He completed his work in the Law Department of Columbian, now George Washington, University in Washington, D.C., and was admitted to the Bar. For 8 years he was Postmaster of York. He was successively Auditor-General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Highways, and Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania.

REVEREND EDWARD O. KEEN, D.D. (1871- ) (Trustee,

1937- ), more than 50 years a minister of the Reformed Church, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Reading High School in 1889 with honors in Latin and Greek. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College in 1892, and the degree of Master of Arts in 1895. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta and of Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated from the Theological Seminary at Lancaster in 1896 and was ordained the same year. In 1927 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Franklin and Marshall College. He came to York as Pastor of the Memorial Reformed Church in 1914 and served until 1946.

WILBUR C. BEITZEL (1887- ) (Trustee, 1946- ), was educated in the public schools of York and in the Academy. He was Treasurer of The Guardian Trust Company of York until its dissolution, and then became Cashier and Vice-President of The York County National Bank.

GEORGE HAY KAIN, JR. (1907- ) (Trustee, 1946- ), lawyer, graduated from the York Collegiate Institute in 1924, salutatorian of his class, attended the Mercersburg Academy during 1925, and graduated from Swarthmore College "with High Honors in the Division of the Social Sciences" and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1929. He graduated from the Law School of Harvard University in 1932 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta and of Phi Beta Kappa.

WALTER S. EHRENFELD (1900- ) (Trustee, 1946- ), engineer, son of Dr. Charles H. Ehrenfeld (Head Master of the York Collegiate Institute), was educated at that school and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a degree in Engineering. He is engaged in industrial sales engineering as the manager of the L. A. Benson Co. Inc. of York.

RALPH W. TIPPING (1906- ) (Trustee, 1946-1950), chartered life insurance underwriter, graduated from the West Philadelphia High School and the York Collegiate Institute, and attended Swarthmore College, where he became a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He was a trustee and the Treasurer of the York Collegiate Institute. He moved to California in 1951.

GEORGE L. SPRENKEL (1886- ) (Trustee, 1946- ),

banker, attended the Academy. He began his business career in 1904 with The Security Title and Trust Company. In 1911 he became teller of The Guardian Trust Company of York and later Treasurer. In 1920 he went to The Western National Bank of York as Cashier; in 1924 to the Citizens Savings and Trust Company, as Treasurer; and in 1929 became Vice-President of York Trust Company.

PHILIP H. GLATFELTER III (1916- ) (Trustee, 1946- ), paper manufacturer, attended the York Collegiate Institute and the Hill School and graduated from Brown University in 1938.

WILLIAM M. EYSTER (1910- ) (Trustee, 1946- ), General Manager of the Eyster-Weiser Company, graduated from the York High School in 1928 and from Lehigh University in 1932 with a degree in industrial engineering.

WILLIAM S. EISENHART, JR. (1913- ) (Trustee, 1946- ), lawyer, graduated from the York Collegiate Institute in 1929, Phillips Exeter Academy in 1930 and Princeton University in 1934. He attended the Harvard Law School, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1940. He is Assistant Treasurer and a Director of the York Telephone and Telegraph Company, and is Instructor in Business Law and Corporation Finance at the York Evening Technical Institute of Pennsylvania State College.

JOHN L. TOOMEY (1906- ) (Trustee, 1949- ), attended public schools in Dover Township and Spring Garden Township, in York County, and the Academy from 1920 to 1923. He also attended the Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University from 1939 to 1941, and the American Institute of Banking. He was employed at The Guardian Trust Company of York from 1923 to 1943, after which he was employed by The York National Bank and Trust Company as Vice President.

EDWARD A. GLATFELTER (1890- ) (Trustee, 1951- ), Principal of the William Penn Senior High School of York, was educated in the public schools of Jackson Township and in York County Academy, and graduated from Ursinus College in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Gettysburg College in 1924, and did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. He is a member of Kappa

Phi Kappa (educational fraternity) and of Phi Delta Kappa. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Education at Pennsylvania State College in 1934 after the necessary preliminary graduate work. After teaching in the public schools of York, he was elected Principal of the William Penn Senior High School in 1941. He is a Lutheran and a Mason.

MARTIN B. EBBERT (1908- ) (Trustee, 1951- ), lawyer, graduated from Cornell University in 1930 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1933 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He is a member of Theta Chi. He was City Solicitor for the City of York from 1940 to 1948. He is a Lutheran and a member of the Masonic fraternity.



## CHAPTER V

### *The Teachers—Section 1*

THE teachers in the Academy were college graduates, well-versed in the classics. The first two decades of the nineteenth century saw an influx of New Englanders, including, Beardsley, Livermore, Bacon, Blanchard, the Merrills, Stevens, and Skinner. Several of these young men used their position in the Academy as a stepping stone to the profession of law. The Reverend Stephen Boyer was a Presbyterian.

After the middle of the century, due to the founding of colleges within Pennsylvania, well-qualified teachers were available locally. Among those born and educated in the State, were George W. Ruby, George W. Gross and David H. Gardner. These three were virtually "The Academy".

Acceptance as a teacher meant only the permission of the Trustees to conduct a school in a room in the building and the teacher's income was dependent upon the number of pupils he could attract and hold by sheer force of personality. Often teachers were responsible for providing the stoves and furniture for the school. The Trustees provided fuel and some supplies. It was the character of its teachers, especially those like Boyer, Prince, Ruby, Gross and Gardner, who remained for many years, which constituted the greatness of the Academy. These were men imbued with the love of teaching; of sound education and high moral principles.

About \$400. was collected annually by the Principal in the early 1800's. However, when we consider that in the early days of the public schools, male teachers received \$16. to \$18.

and the females \$9. per month, we realize that the masters in the Academy were probably envied their excellent positions. Salaries rose to about \$1500. per year in the early 1900's.

Assistant teachers, often the more proficient older students, were employed at possibly one-third of the salary of a regular teacher. Often these assistants, but a few years older than the boys themselves, were very popular. By teaching they improved their own scholarship before going on into one of the professions.

During the nineteenth century when so much labor was needed to tame a new continent, among a certain class of people physical disability was regarded as the only excuse for engaging in an intellectual occupation. This is expressed in a letter (1838) received by the Trustees from one William A. Boring: "Being anxious to do something toward a livelihood and being disqualified for *manuel* labor, I am induced to turn my attention to school keeping". Mr. Boring's spelling being no better than his physical condition, he was not engaged.

The teachers in the Academy were highly respected and were usually addressed as "Professor". They were leaders in educational and religious activities and had their part in the social life of the Borough. Bacon, having barely applied for the school, was invited to a ball; "a very genteel one, where I saw a Congressman", probably Dr. William Crawford who represented the Congressional District at this time. Bacon danced with several Pennsylvania-German girls "and squeezed the little cross-cut rogues with a right smart squeeze". D. B. Prince was a member of the committee which received Lafayette. They were often asked by businessmen to recommend promising youths to fill positions.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the teacher often took his noon meal with the janitor's family. Tantalizing aromas used to issue from that apartment about eleven-thirty, making the boys impatient for their own dinner hour.

Robert Adrain (1775-1843) (Teacher 1801-1805) mathematician, born in Carricksfergus, Ireland, was the son of a mathe-

matical instrument maker. When he was 15 years of age his parents died and he opened a school in an effort to support the four younger children of the family. He later became a private tutor. In the Irish Revolution of 1798 he was left on the battlefield as dead, but was later rescued, and with his wife and child escaped to America.

He came to the Academy as Principal in May, 1801, at a salary of \$300. per year, to teach pupils of all grades. The proceeds of his "lectures upon the Globes" netted him approximately \$100. more.

Boys of brilliant mathematical mind, a relatively small number, received special attention, while those who needed a word of assistance were sent to the foot of the class with some such scathing remark as: "If you cannot understand Euclid, *dearie*, I cannot explain it to you". He used the ferrule so freely that the Trustees had to interfere. On pleasant afternoons he left the school in charge of his assistant and strolled upon the banks of the Codorus, lost in thought, a copy of Maclauren's FLUXIONS under his arm.

Adrain was the most eminent mathematician of his time. While in York he was submitting problems to the MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENT; he founded the ANALYST (1808); later he established the MATHEMATICAL DIARY (1825-1833) and edited two textbooks on mathematics. From York he went to the Reading Academy; then taught at Queen's, now Rutgers College, for four years; and at Columbia University for thirteen years; and again at Rutgers. From 1828 to 1834, he was Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

James McMurray (Teacher 1801-1806) conducted a private school in York before taking a room in the Academy. His salary was 130 pounds per year and two of his children were admitted free. He later assisted Robert Adrain in the English Department. In 1802 he reported that his receipts for the year were 140 Pounds, 3 Shillings and 2 Pence; and 58 Pounds, 4 Shillings and 1 Penny were outstanding.

George Caruthers ( -1819) (Teacher 1810-1819) was employed at \$300. for the year to "assist Adrain in teaching the scholars in the large room". Caruthers served in the war of 1812 and in 1815 was living in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Whittaker (Teacher 1805-1811) was engaged at a salary of 130 Pounds per year and an additional \$20. to defray the costs of moving. He is reputed to have been "a mathematician but not a linguist".

Rev. John Smith (Teacher 1806-1807) a native of the County, succeeded Mr. McMurray.

Timothy Tome Harrison (Teacher -1808) "satisfied the board that he was qualified to teach Latin, Greek, English, Geography, Arithmetic, and so forth" and was engaged at a salary of \$300. per year.

Mr. Fairfield (Teacher -1809) was permitted on September 11th, to open a school in one of the rooms; "he to receive the enrollment paid - nothing more".

Mr. Ramsey (Teacher 1810- ). On July 22, 1808, the board was informed that Mr. Ramsey of Carlisle could be had as a teacher. Mr. Cathcart was requested to write to Dr. Davidson of Carlisle, desiring him if he is of the opinion that Mr. Ramsey is qualified to meet the wants of the institution "*and can teach Laten*", and to inform him that he can have a place in the Academy with 130 Pounds per annum. In consequence of this inquiry, Mr. Ramsey was introduced to the board on the following March 4th, but declined to engage for less than one year which term was thought too long by the Trustees for an experiment, and he was not accepted. However, he was voted \$4. to bear his expenses for his visit.

On April 28, 1810, it was resolved to employ "a Gentleman to teach the Languages", provided a suitable salary can be



raised by subscription, and authority was given to employ Mr. Ramsey. He appeared again on the following June 4th; was engaged, and it was decided that his school should open the next day. Ten days later the board acceded to the request of Mr. Ramsey and recommended that the subscribers pay a quarter's salary in advance.

D. H. Beardsley (Teacher 1811-1813) having been allowed the use of two rooms in the Academy "to teach his school in"; the enrollment to be limited to 70, employed as assistant, John F. Livermore, A. M., of Dartmouth. Together, they taught the Classics, Mathematics, and "all under branches of Education". Tuition was \$3. per scholar. The Trustees promised Beardsley and Livermore that if they could keep the school going for a year, the board would furnish the firewood for the following winter.

John Flint Livermore (1786-1812) (Teacher 1811-1812) was born in Paxton, Massachusetts. He graduated high in his class from Dartmouth College in 1810. In 1811 he came to York as an instructor in the classics. In a poem composed upon the occasion of Livermore's untimely death, resulting from a "brief but severe illness", Bacon referred to him as "the genial Livermore". His gravestone in the Presbyterian Church yard, having become dilapidated, was restored by the Trustees in 1916. The quaint epitaph may be read today:

"John F. Livermore, A. M., Professor in the York County Academy, and student-at-law; a native of Massachusetts, died in the bloom of youth, April 14, 1812. This stone is placed over his remains by his pupils and friends in memory of his virtues".

Samuel Bacon (1782-1820) (Teacher 1812-1814) educator, lawyer, Marine, Episcopal clergyman, and missionary; born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts. As a youth, Bacon was so bright that he memorized the rules of English grammar in three days and the rules of Latin grammar in five days but his wealthy though

miserly father refused to pay for his college education. Nevertheless, he enrolled at Harvard College where he earned his way by kindling fires, ringing bells for classes and waiting on table.

Upon the death of John F. Livermore, Bacon came to the Academy as a teacher of the classics. The enrollment immediately increased.

He organized and was Captain of a company of "Junior Volunteers" from the Academy. On December 7, 1812, this company of his "boys" presented him with a military sash as a tribute of their affection for him. The Standing Committee of the Junior Volunteers consisted of John Armstrong, Jr., David Cassat, Jr., William Armstrong, Samuel Small, George S. Morris, Henry Miller, George P. Kurtz and Balt. Spangler. Bacon replied to this presentation with a poem.

The War of 1812 being in progress, Bacon had been commissioned a Lieutenant of Marines. He was later a Quartermaster with the rank of Captain.

In 1816 Bacon returned to York was admitted to the York County Bar in April, 1815, where he began the practice of law and soon became Deputy Attorney General, which official capacity corresponds with that of the present District Attorney. Meanwhile, he studied theology and was ordained as an Episcopal priest. His work as a missionary and as a pioneer in the Sunday School movement in York County is told in another chapter. He is also credited with being the first to propose a professional magazine for teachers.

In 1818, he issued a prospectus of "The Academical Herald and Journal of Education" stating that: "It seems strange that almost every art, science and profession has its peculiar vehicle of information, while the science of education is without its advocate. The art of improving the human mind, the source where all others derive their consequence, is abandoned to chance or neglect". So little encouragement was given the project, however, that Bacon abandoned it.

John Blanchard (1787-1849) (Teacher 1812-1815) lawyer

and Congressman, was born in Peacham, Vermont. He was fifteen years of age when his father died. He earned his way through Dartmouth College by teaching. Immediately after his graduation, he came to York where he taught Latin and Greek; meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the York County Bar in 1815, moved to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and settled there. He served two terms in Congress, living at the same boarding house with Abraham Lincoln.

James Merrill (1790-1841) (Teacher 1812-1816) was born at Peacham, Vermont. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1812. At College he was a friend of Thaddeus Stevens, who was a year or two his junior.

He and John Blanchard came to York together, to teach in the Academy. Merrill studied law in the office of David Cassat, and was admitted to the York County Bar, November 15, 1815. In 1816, having completed his legal studies, he removed to New Berlin. His teaching apparently had not proved lucrative, as he had not enough money to pay his bill and fare over from Lewisburg.

He was Deputy Attorney General of Northumberland County in 1821 and 1824. In 1836, he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and one of the original directors of the First National Bank of Sunbury, 1831.

Samuel Merrill (1792-1855) (Teacher 1813-1816) brother of James and Jesse Merrill, was born in Peacham, Vermont. He attended Dartmouth College during 1812 and 1813. While teaching at the Academy he studied law, and was admitted to the York County Bar, October 29, 1816. It was he whom Thaddeus Stevens warned to beware of the girls of York,—"those fair Dutch wenches with their dozen pair of petticoats".

In 1816 he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he at once became prominent in the civic, political and religious life of the new capital. He bought a bookstore and engaged in publishing; his firm eventually becoming the Bobbs-Merrill Publish-

ing Company.

Jesse Merrill (Teacher -1817) a younger brother of James and Samuel Merrill, returned to Vermont to study medicine.

In 1815 a young man came from Dartmouth College to take the place as instructor in the classics, left vacant by Jesse Merrill's return to Vermont. The new teacher was lame and walk-with a cane. He was handsome; with brown hair, and hazel eyes. His students soon learned to admire his astonishing memory and command of the classics and to beware his temper when his eye-lids began to droop and his lower lip was thrust forward. This young man was:

Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868) (Teacher 1815-1816) lawyer and statesman; born at Peacham, Vermont, and who was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1814.

While teaching at the Academy he studied law with James Kelly, one of the Trustees. The residence requirement of the Courts prevented his admission to the York County Bar. In August, 1816, he was admitted to the Bar at Belair, Maryland; began the practice of law in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was elected to the legislature from Adams County in 1832.

Stevens received an LL.D., from Jefferson College in 1849 and from the University of Vermont in 1867. He removed from Gettysburg to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and had a long and conspicuous career as a Congressman from that District.

Andrew Beatty (Teacher -1816) instructed but for a few months in the spring of that year.

Abner Thomas (Teacher -1816) was refused permission to open a school in May of that year "on the Lancastrian plan in the Academy".

This was a system originated in England by Joseph Lancaster. Through an organization of student monitors, group reci-



tations, the use of slates, black-boards, and wall charts, as many as 500 children could be taught by a single teacher. De-Witt Clinton, Governor of New York; Governor Woolcot, of Connecticut and Governor Hiester, of Pennsylvania, all recommended the Lancastrian system as an inexpensive means of educating the masses, but by 1830 it had proven unsatisfactory and was discontinued.

However, Thomas established his school in a room on Philadelphia Street, where it was still in existence in 1817. It was here that the Sunday School first met until having attained an enrollment of 200 students, it was transferred to the Academy building.

In 1818, Thomas removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a school on the same principle. He ultimately became a dentist.

Samuel Simon Schmucker (1799-1873) (Teacher 1816-1817) Lutheran clergyman, theologian, educator; son of the Reverend John George Schmucker, Trustee, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819 and the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1820. He has been called the "best-trained man in the Lutheran Church of his time". The classical school which he founded in Gettysburg in 1827, five years later became Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg College. He was its President from 1832 to 1834. He also founded the Lutheran Theological Seminary, and was elected its first professor in 1826.

Foremost in the activities of the Lutheran Church in America, Schmucker prepared model constitutions for churches and synods; revised Luther's catechism and compiled hymn books. He was the author of forty-four published works on theological subjects.

His connection with the Academy is quaintly recorded in the Minutes of July 27, 1816: "Resolved, That the Revd. Mr. Schmucker's son (Mr. Sam'l Schmucker) be consulted by his father to know whether he will be willing to take charge of the Classical School, in the Academy, & that the Revd. Mr. Schmuck-

er, will make known the result, in the Course of next Week --''

James T. Steen ( -c.1847) (Teacher 1817-1823) while an instructor in the classics, at the Academy, preached a sermon in behalf of the newly-formed Sunday School Society. After leaving York he taught in Baltimore.

John Gottlieb Morris (1803-1805) (Teacher 1820- ) "the best known Lutheran clergyman in the United States"; brother of Charles A. and George S. Morris, Trustees, taught in the York Academy before he entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1823; attended the Princeton Theological Seminary and was a member of the first class to be graduated from the Gettysburg Seminary in 1827.

He became the editor of the Lutheran Observer in 1831, a post which he held for sixty years. He was a Trustee of Gettysburg College and a Director of Gettysburg Seminary. He published several books and contributed extensively to church periodicals. He founded the Lutheran Historical Society; in fact, "his weakness was his passion for joining historical societies".

Rev. Stephen Boyer ( -1848) (Teacher 1823-1848) Presbyterian clergyman, was graduated from Jefferson College, in Canonsburg, in 1808. For some time he taught in the Somerville Academy, preparing young men for Princeton. He came to York County Academy as a classical teacher for the boys, at a salary of \$500. per year.

From 1813 to 1823 he preached at Columbia, Pennsylvania. He continued to supply at Hopewell, Stewartstown, Wrightsville, Codorus, and Lower Chanceford. He and Cathcart seemed to remain friendly as far as school affairs were concerned in spite of the fact that when the Old School Presbyterians split off from the First Church, Mr. Boyer conducted services for them in the Court Room. (1839) At the memorial service held for Lafayette, May 20, 1834, he delivered the eulogy.

How he appeared to one of his pupils is related in a letter by Charles A. Hay: "Well do I remember the morning when I was led through the wide hall into the long room in the rear where Rev. Stephen Boyer, rotund and dignified, reigned supreme. His long rattan, the one end wound around into a ring for a handle, hung behind his desk. The huge cannon stove burned coal, which had only recently been introduced as fuel. When one of the boys swore, Reverend Boyer called up the criminal, seized him by the arm, and led him to the red-hot stove. Opening the door, he pushed the offender's hand toward the flame. He thundered out 'If you don't quit your swearing, you'll soon get to a hotter place than that' ". Kirkwood remembered Boyer as "Kind and fatherly". Boyer died in service.

Enos Fletcher (Teacher 1824- ) listed as a teacher in this year.

John A. Willson (Teacher 1825- ) on August 30, 1825, offered a six weeks' course in English at the Academy. He also gave public lectures on Science of Elocution in Mr. Boyer's room.

John Gardner Campbell ( -1866) (Teacher 1834-1835) lawyer, assisted Mr. Boyer, after completing the English and classical course. In 1836 he was admitted to the Bar, and was always a great favorite with his students-at-law.

William Hollingsworth Kilgore (1815-1886) (Teacher 1834- ) physician, attended a classical school in Peach Bottom Township, and then entered the office of Dr. Livingston of Chanceford. In 1833, he went to the Academy in Newark, Delaware. He then came to the York County Academy, first as a student and then as a teacher. He was graduated from Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, with an A.B., in 1836, and received his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1839. He practiced in York, Liverpool, and in Delta.

Daniel Kirkwood, LL.D., (1814-1895) (Teacher 1837-1843) mathematician and astronomer, was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Harford County, Maryland. He entered the Academy in April, 1834, and in 1837, was employed by the Reverend Stephen Boyer as an assistant, to teach history, grammar, geography, mathematics, including algebra and geometry, as well as science, at a salary of \$300. per year.

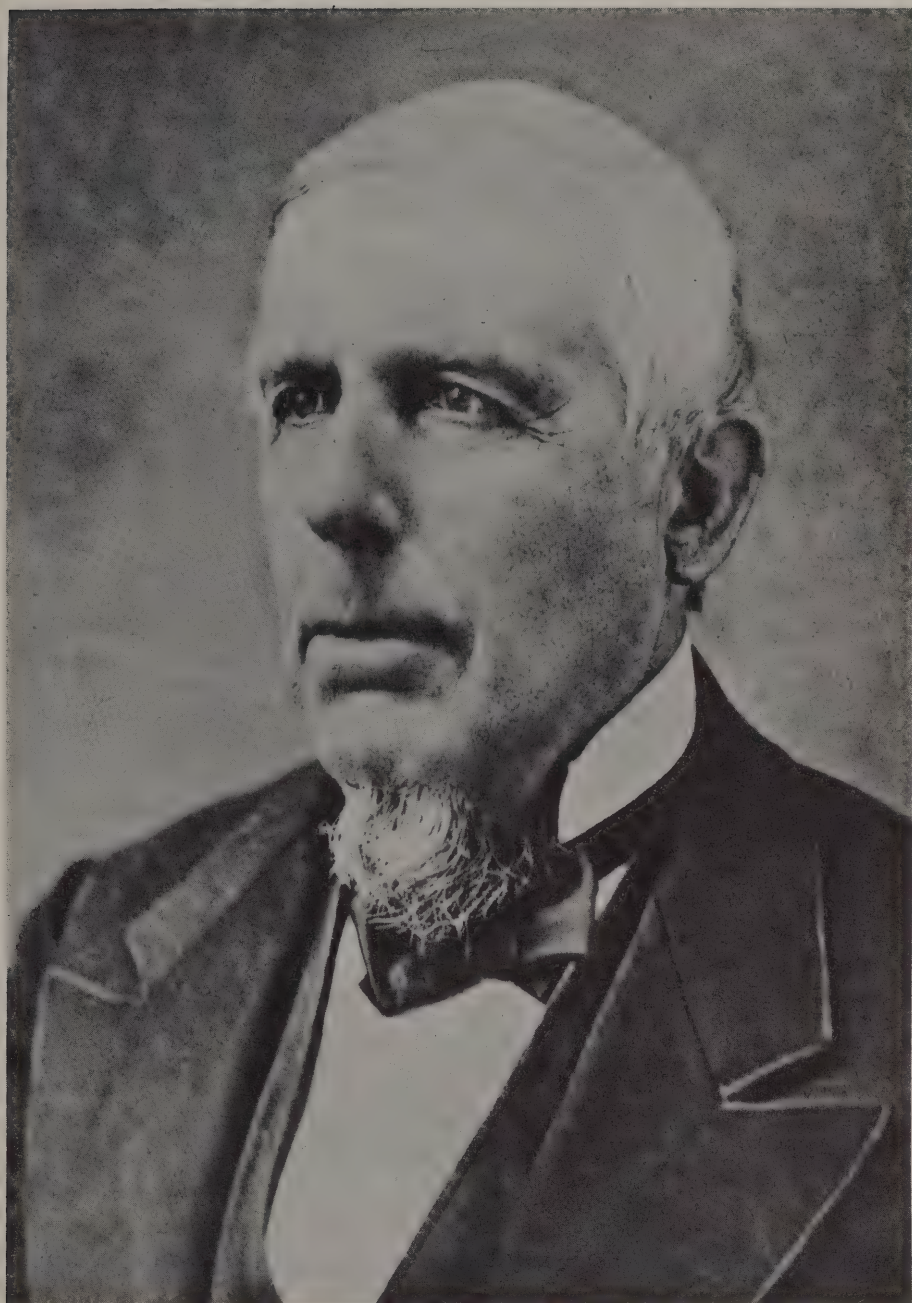
It was here that Kirkwood evidenced his natural ability in mathematics which found its application in the solution of astronomical problems and the interest in astronomy which later brought him renown. He made a thorough study of Dick's "Celestial Scenery", and determined to make a calculation of the earth's exact distance from the sun. He worked out the problem with miles as his unit of measure. One slate could not contain all his calculations, so the other students loaned him theirs, which he filled to overflowing with figures. His answer showed the exact number of miles instead of the usual round number. He also obtained a telescope, through which the students studied the stars, and viewed eclipses.

In 1843 Kirkwood resigned as mathematics tutor to become Principal of the Lancaster City High School. He remained here until 1848, when he resigned to teach in the Pottsville Academy. He resigned this position in 1851, to become professor of mathematics and astronomy at Delaware College, and in 1854, its President.

That he preferred teaching rather than administration seems apparent from his subsequent engagements; for in 1855 he went to the University of Indiana and taught there until 1865; then to Washington and Jefferson College from 1865 to 1867; then returning to the University of Indiana in 1867 where he remained until his retirement in 1886. Later, and from 1889 to 1895, he lectured at Stanford University. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Washington College in 1849 and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society as well as many professional societies and regarded in these





DANIEL KIRKWOOD

circles as an authority on comets and meteors. Articles written by him appeared in the publications of the American Journal of Science and Arts; the Siderial Messenger; the Analyst and the Royal Astronomical Society of London. His principal book publications were: "Studies of Jupiter and Rings of Saturn" in 1861; "Meteoric Astronomy" in 1867 and "Comets and Meteors" in 1873.

Dr. Kirkwood died in 1895 and is buried in Bloomington, Indiana, near the University. The esteem in which he was held is reflected by the fact that the undergraduate observatory is named "Kirkwood Observatory"; and, there is a "Kirkwood Hall" as well as a Kirkwood Street.

Mrs. G. J. Joynt taught girls needlework in her home during the 1840's. Mr. Joynt inserted an advertisement in the paper saying that he felt that he should also contribute something to their mutual support and so he was opening a school. This seems to have been maintained in the Academy during the early 1840's.

Andrew Dinsmore, A.M., (1799-1868) (Teacher 1846-1849) from Peachbottom Township, was an assistant to Mr. Boyer and instructed in the languages.

John S. Leib assisted Mr. Dinsmore in the English department, and also taught mathematics, surveying and penmanship.

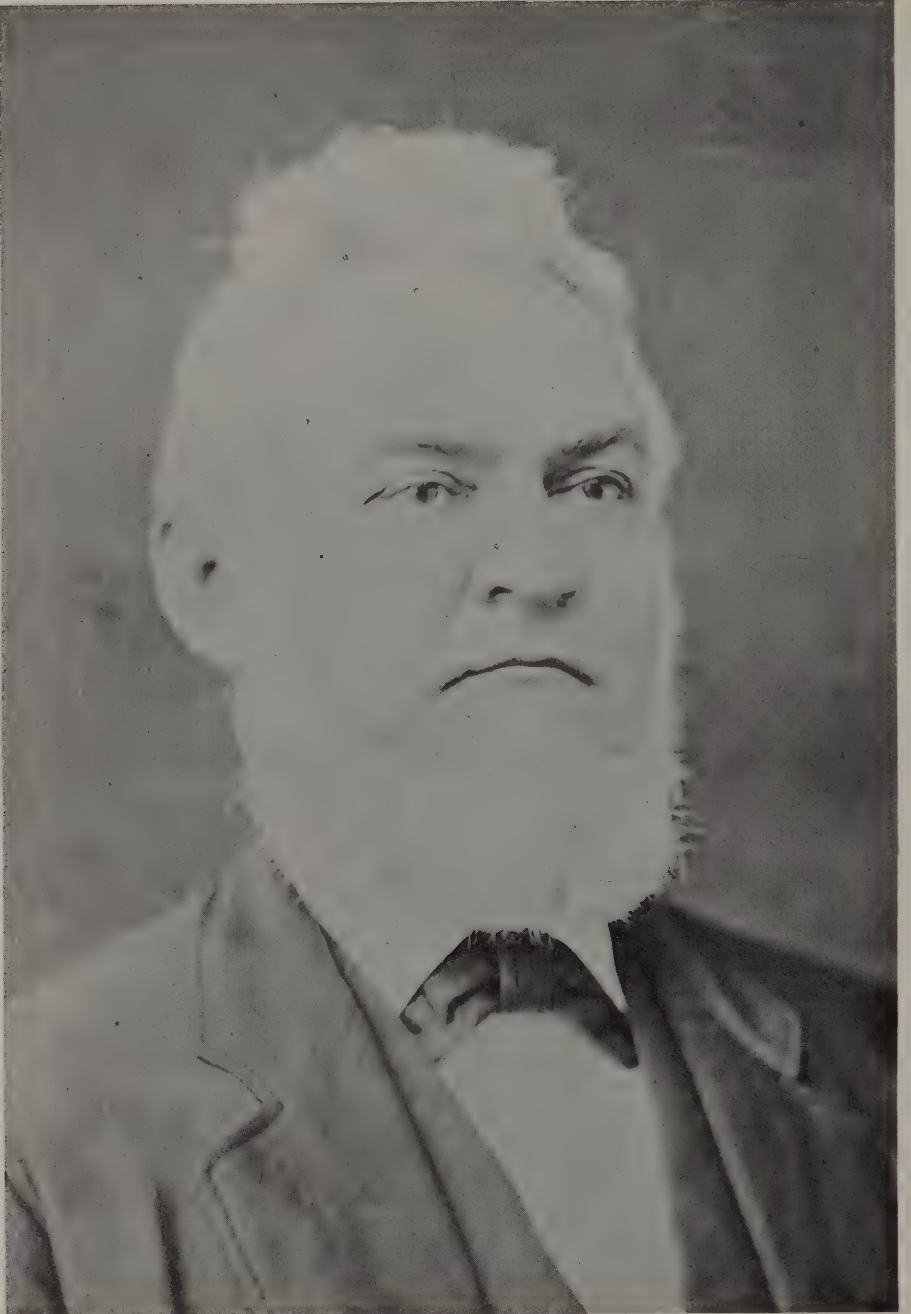
At this time occasional lectures on physiology and chemistry, with experiments, were given in the Academy by a graduate of the Medical University of New York City, whose identity is not revealed.

Elijah J. Williams (1822-1880) (Teacher 1849-1850) classical and mathematical teacher, and editor, was born near Had-dam, Connecticut, of Welsh parentage. Like Thaddeus Stevens, he was lame. He taught in the Central Collegiate Institute in Baltimore, meanwhile editing a temperance publication. He came to York highly recommended as "a faithful and efficient teacher,

a gentleman and a Christian". Apparently having caught "gold-rush fever", he resigned hurriedly in April, 1850, giving as his reason, "I have a chance to make a fortune". He went West where he engaged in mining. He was last heard of some years later in New York City.

Francis G. Cummings (Teacher 1850- ) was a graduate of Philadelphia Central High School and the University of Pennsylvania.

Charles B. Wallace (1819-1895) (Teacher 1850-1851) lawyer, began the study of law with Thaddeus Stevens in Lancaster; completed his course with Judge Daniel Durkee; was admitted to the Bar in 1849, and practiced successfully for many years. At the time of his death he was President of the City Bank of York.



GEORGE W. RUBY



## *Section 2*

Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Heterick were the best known of the teachers in the period from 1787 until the independent incorporation of 1799.

During the following 50 years there were many teachers, some of whom were famous locally and even nationally; but the two men whose names stand out most prominently, possibly because of length of service, possibly because of ability, and they had both, were Mr. Boyer and Mr. Prince.

For the century after 1850 and ending with the publication of this volume the Academy traditions, so far as teachers are concerned, center largely on three men, -Mr. Ruby (in his day he was never referred to as Dr. Ruby, although he held two doctorates), Mr. Gross (who although he held a doctorate was never referred to as such), and Professor Gardner. Around these three and their many assistants, of whom it is impossible to obtain a complete list, center the traditions of the school for a century.

It is interesting to note that prior to that time the well known teachers were largely from New England, while during the century now under consideration these three men and most of their assistants were natives of York County.

George Washington Ruby, Ph. D., (1824-1800) (Principal 1850-1880) was born in Lower Windsor Township, York County. He was graduated with honors from Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1848. In 1851 after the merger of Franklin College and Marshall College he received the degree of A.M., and in 1875 the degree of Ph.D., from Franklin and Marshall College. In

1880, Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College also conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., in recognition of the many students whom he had prepared for that institution.

Of him, Edgar Fahs Smith declared, "I always think of Dr. Ruby as my greatest teacher...He was not only a scholar, but a very strict disciplinarian. His was a school in which students were obliged to study. We were made to realize that getting an education meant work...Dr. Ruby insisted upon our knowing things. Before I entered College I had read more Latin and Greek than were required. We were obliged to commit the text of Latin and Greek authors. At the time, some of this drill didn't seem agreeable to me, but when I came up for my Ph.D. examination in Goettingen, the Dean of the Faculty inquired if any member cared to interrogate the candidate. The noted Professor Sauppe arose, and holding what seemed to be manuscript in his hand, said he would like to ask a few questions". (Smith who was then attired in full evening dress for the occasion, says further:) "I soon discovered that he held in his hand my autobiography, in Latin, which I was obliged to hand in with my thesis. I was very unhappy over this discovery. I didn't know what was coming, but fortunately for me, I was able to answer correctly the four or five questions which he asked, and I even gave him quotations from Livy which rather astonished him. My ability to do all this, at that particular time, I attribute absolutely to Dr. Ruby and his wonderful power as a teacher".

It is estimated that Ruby instructed more than 2,000 students during his incumbency, many of them young men preparing for college, who later achieved eminence in their various professions.

George Washington Gross, A.M., Sc.D., (1856-1935) (Principal 1880-1885; 1893-1898) was associated with the Academy for more than sixty years as student, teacher, principal and trustee, and as President of the Board. He prepared for college under George W. Ruby and was graduated from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, in 1877. The same year he began the

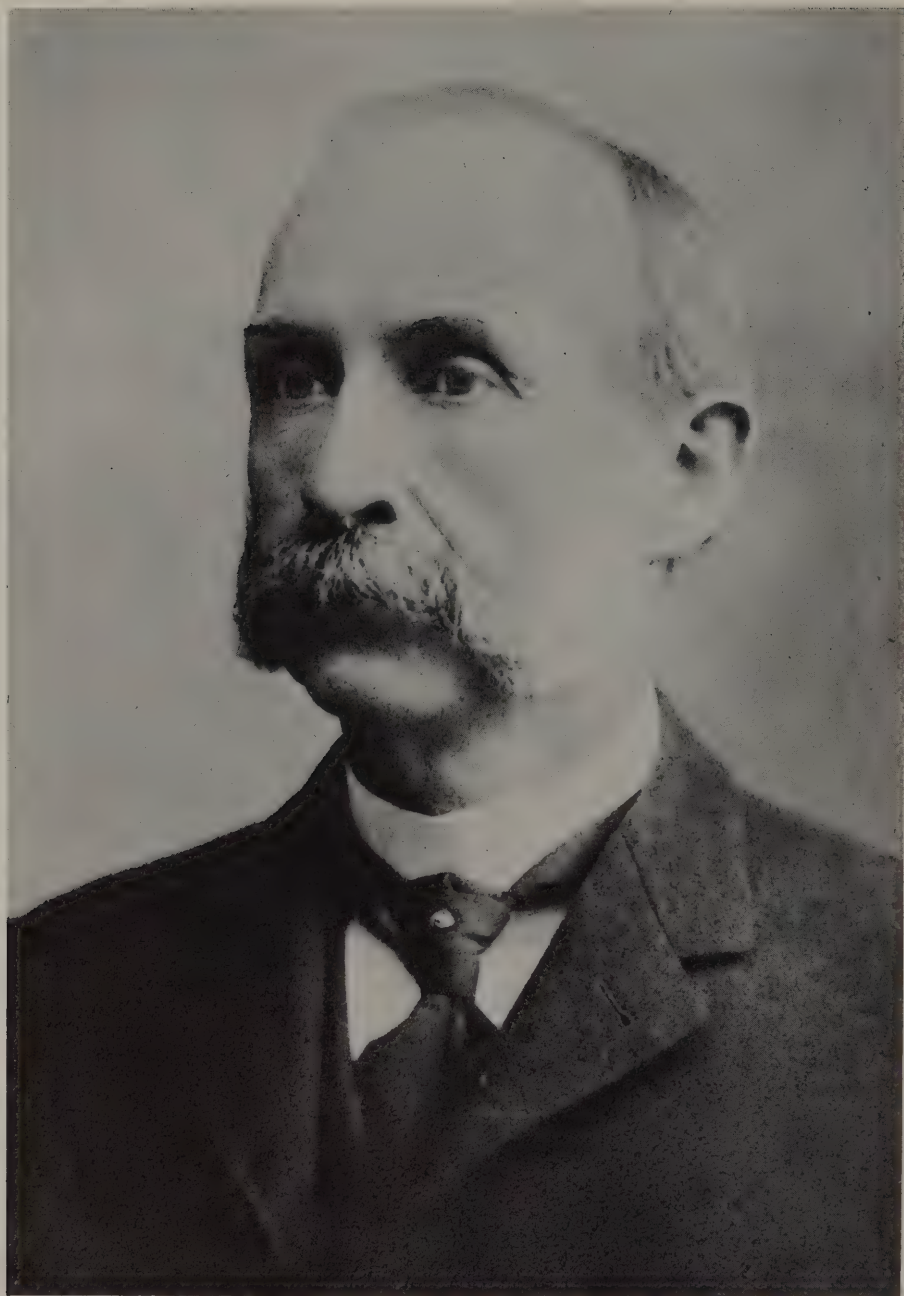
study of law with Henry L. Fisher and was admitted to the Bar of York County in 1879. In 1880, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science.

He was an assistant to Mr. Ruby during Mr. Ruby's last years and became Principal of the Academy in 1880 upon Mr. Ruby's death. In 1885 he resigned the principalship, when C. C. Stauffer, A.M., became Principal. When Mr. Stauffer resigned and Professor Gardner became Principal in 1887, Mr. Gross assisted the latter for several years. Upon the election of Mr. Gardner in 1893 as County Superintendent, Mr. Gross was again made Principal and served as such until 1898, when he was succeeded by Elmer Ellsworth Wentworth.

During the periods when he was not teaching at the Academy and after his final retirement as teacher there, he did much private tutoring and prepared many boys for college. His association with the school culminated in his election as President of the Board of Trustees in 1927, which office he held until his death in 1935.

C. C. Stauffer, A.M., (Teacher 1885-1887) had been Principal of the High School at Williamsport. He later secured a position in the United States Patent Office. His brother, Harry E. Stauffer, was one of his assistants. He received a group of students, younger than had been the custom, and devoted much time and expense to the scientific department. Mr. Stauffer was a relative of Mr. Ruby.

David H. Gardner, A.M., (1847-1924) (Principal 1887-1893; 1906-1923; Principal Emeritus 1923-1924) began teaching at the age of 17. In 1875, he became Principal of the Wrightsville Schools, a position which he held for twelve years. At the Academy he prepared young men for college. For 35 years he conducted a Normal School on the second floor. He resigned the principalship to become County Superintendent and served as such from 1893 until 1905. He received an honorary degree of A.M., from Gettysburg College in 1908. Professor Gardner, as an



DAVID H. GARDNER



instructor and educator, being widely known, was often invited to address Teachers' Institutes.

Hundreds of men today remember Professor Gardner with affection and admiration; recalling his preciseness and his insistence upon correctness and promptitude and his habit of taking an idler by the hair with the admonition: "Do not procrastinate, my boy, do not procrastinate".

It will have been noted that Mr. Prince continued his teaching into the era begun by Mr. Ruby in 1850,- an era which in many respects terminated with the illness of Mr. Gardner in 1923 and his death in 1924.

Due to the absence of accurate records it is impossible to mention the many men who in one way or another assisted the Principal of the Academy before the death of Professor Gardner and the Principals who succeeded him.

Among them, however, were:

William H. Sheely (1840-1900) was a student in the Academy, a teacher in rural schools of Lancaster County, and in the 1860's assisted Mr. Ruby for several years, but is best known as a teacher, Principal of the York High School, and City Superintendent of Schools in the City of York. He taught at Albion College and received the degree of Master of Arts from Iowa Wesleyan University in 1870. In 1890 he resigned as City Superintendent of York and began to teach at the Girls' Latin School in Baltimore, then the Preparatory Department of the Woman's College of Baltimore, now Goucher College, and served as the Principal of that school until his death.

Philip M. Bikle, Ph.D., D.D., (1844-1934) taught in 1866 to 1867. At the Academy, where he prepared for college, Dr. Bikle taught Mathematics and Latin. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1866, from the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg in 1869, was Professor of Physics at Pennsylvania College, 1874 to 1881, Professor of Latin Lit-

erature, 1881 to 1925, and Dean of the College from 1889 until he became Professor Emeritus in 1925.

Edward D. Ziegler (1844-1931) taught at the Academy for a short time after his graduation from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He was later admitted to the Bar of York County and served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and as a Representative in Congress.

George R. Prowell (1849-1928) attended the State Normal School at Millersville and the University of Wooster. He had a long experience as teacher, editor, journalist and historian. To him is due the organization of The Historical Society of York County, of which he was the first Curator. He assisted in the preparation of the History of York County by John Gibson in 1886 and later published his own monumental history of that county.

Edgar Fahs Smith (1854-1928) taught at the Academy from 1870 to 1872, prior to his admission to Pennsylvania College.

Daniel M. Ettinger (1807-1891) assisted Mr. Ruby from 1853 to 1863. He was born in Hopewell Township, York County, was a well known surveyor and mathematician and a teacher in the public schools for many years.

Clay E. Lewis, in 1864 and 1865 was an assistant to Mr. Ruby and later became Cashier of The Western National Bank of York.

George W. Heiges (1842-1900) was another of the assistants to Mr. Ruby in 1865 to 1867. Born in Dillsburg, he was a student in the Academy, and with his brother, Samuel B. Heiges, for some years conducted a school in the building of the old Cottage Hill College in York. He was a prominent Lawyer, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the last Chief

Burgess of the Borough of York.

Samuel B. Heiges (1837-1915) a brother of George W. Heiges and a teacher with him at Cottage Hill College, became County Superintendent of Schools in 1863, taught at the Academy, later at the York High School and the York Collegiate Institute, and with his brother conducted the York County Normal School from 1860 to 1865. Later he became the head of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at Camp Hill, Cumberland County, was Principal of the State Normal School at Shippensburg, and for many years served as pomologist in the United States Department of Agriculture. He was a well known expert and lecturer on all branches of agriculture.

George Ensminger and D. G. Williams assisted Mr. Ruby in the 1870's.

W. F. Bay Stewart, a native of York County, was another of the assistants to Mr. Ruby; a prominent lawyer, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1895 to 1905, and for many years a Trustee of the Academy. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Ursinus College.

William H. Kain (1848-1883) a graduate of Pennsylvania College in 1871 and later County Superintendent of Schools (1872-1878) and a member of the Bar of York County, taught at the Academy for a short period.

William L. Hoffheins, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, was an assistant in the late 1880's, and resigned to accept a position in the Hanover Public Schools, where he taught for many years.

Miss Mary M. Spangler, taught for a short time in the early 1890's, being apparently the only female teacher in the school after the female Department was abolished.

Other teachers during the latter part of the 19th century and the earlier years of the 20th century were Charles E. Smith, James H. Crowell, Principal 1905-1906, Elmer Ellsworth Wentworth (who served as Principal 1898-1905, and was a native of New Jersey and a most scholarly gentleman; he held the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Harvard College, had a wide teaching experience, and in his later years taught at the York Collegiate Institute), the Reverend Adam Stump, D.D., (a student at the Academy, a Trustee and President of the Board), William F. Wilson (taught for a short time), Tibertus H. Grim, Luther Kunkle, Edward Strasbaugh, Ray H. Dotterer, Ernest S. Glatfelter, and Joseph E. Stermer, Daniel J. Klinedinst, the Reverend Charles G. Aurand, Edward C. Ruby, D.D., Curvin F. Kopp, and David E. S. Gotwald (all of the latter six were graduates of Gettysburg College and were assistants in the Academy in the early years of the present century).

Heathcote, Charles William (1882- ) (Teacher 1907-1908) was born in Glen Rock, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905; and received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater in 1908. This same year he was graduated from Gettysburg Theological Seminary. In 1910 he received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from Temple University; in 1913 the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania and in 1918 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from George Washington University.

He is a member of Phi Sigma Kappa; Kappa Phi Kappa; Pi Gamma Mu and Alpha Kappa Alpha.

In the field of education, he was first a tutor in Greek at Pennsylvania College, 1905-1907. He came to York County Academy as a teacher of Greek and History for the term of 1907-1908. In 1912 he became professor of Church History and Philosophy at Temple University and occupied this chair until 1922. During this period he was also professor of Social Service at Beechwood College for Young Women. In 1922 he went to West Chester State Teachers College and served as head of the department of Social Science until his retire-



ment in 1952.

Ordained into the ministry of the Lutheran Church in 1903, he served congregations in Chambersburg and Philadelphia until 1923, when he was received into the Chester Presbytery and has served the Dilworthtown Presbyterian Church since that time.

In the field of literature, there are numerous religious and historical books, pamphlets and articles which have issued from his pen.

Upon his retirement as City Superintendent of Schools in York, Professor Atreus Wanner (1852-1938) served as Principal of the Academy from 1923 to 1927. He was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and had a long career in the service of the York Schools. He was succeeded by H. S. Haar, who served as Principal until the removal of the school to the building of the York Collegiate Institute in 1929. He, too, was a graduate of Gettysburg College.

In the long period which we have just been reviewing there were various other teachers of special branches, notably that of Penmanship, which was taught, among others, by T. Kirk White, the Reverend J. M. Bacheldor and James O. Moul.

Upon the association of the Academy with the York Collegiate Institute under the Reciprocal Teaching Agreement which became effective with the beginning of the school year 1929-1930, Wilbur R. Lecron, the then Headmaster of the York Collegiate Institute, was appointed Principal of the Academy, and continued as such until his retirement from both schools in 1934.

Mr. Lecron was graduated from Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; received the degree of Master of Arts in Secondary Education from the University of Pittsburgh and a Doctorate degree in School Administration and Psychology from Pennsylvania State College. In addition, he took graduate study in Secondary Education at the University of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins University.

He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa as well as various state and

national associations, including the National Department of School Administration.

Prior to coming to York, he was Dean of Swarthmore Preparatory School. Subsequently, he was appointed Senior Supervisor of Secondary Education in the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and later became a member of the Department of History and Education at the State Teachers College, California, Pennsylvania. In 1942 he became Superintendent of Public Schools in Ashland, Pennsylvania, and continues as such to the present time.

The first Master in the Academy under the Reciprocal Teaching Agreement was Miss Elizabeth Anders, who held the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Radcliffe College, and who later was married to J. Kenneth Snyder.

In 1929, Lester F. Johnson, then a teacher of Mathematics in the York Collegiate Institute, was made a Master in the Academy and held that position until 1935. After the retirement of Mr. Lecron, he became Principal. At that time, also, J. Kenneth Snyder, then a teacher in York Collegiate Institute who held the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Albright College, and who later received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania, was made Master in the Academy.

This teaching staff continued until the closing of the secondary schools in 1948, when their appointments terminated. During the school year, 1942-1943, Mrs. Snyder was granted a leave of absence and Miss Grace B. Ruckh, who held the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Buffalo and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University, acted as an Academy Master.

After the closing of the secondary schools in June 1948, the Academy entered into the Supplemental Reciprocal Teaching Agreement on September 14, 1948, with the York Collegiate Institute in the conduct of York Junior College. Mr. Johnson's appointment as Principal of the Academy was not specifically renewed. However, he acted as Principal until the close of the school year in June 1952, when he retired as Headmaster of the York Collegiate Institute and as President of York Junior College.

The Masters in the Academy during this period were: Miss Helen McNitt (1948-1951), who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Wilson College and the degree of Master of Arts from Pennsylvania State College. John P. White (1948-1950), who received the degree of Bachelor of Science from West Chester State Teachers College and the degree of Master of Science from Johns Hopkins University. He also continued his studies at Yale University. Joseph Falco (1950-1951) who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Duquesne University and the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pittsburgh. He also continued studies at Columbia University and the University of Chicago. Thomas L. McFadden (1950-1951), who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Juniata College and the degree of Master of Education from the University of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Miriam J. Bauer (1951-1952), who received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Juniata College and Hallett B. Hammatt (1951-1952) who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of California, and continued his studies at Harvard University.

Lester F. Johnson was born July 17, 1897, and was graduated from Dickinson College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; received the degree of Master of Science from the University of Pennsylvania and the degree of Doctor of Science in Education from his alma mater, Dickinson College. He is a member of Theta Chi and Phi Delta Kappa fraternities. Prior to his appointment as a teacher in York Collegiate Institute he had served as teacher and Assistant to the President in Wesley Junior College, Dover, Delaware. He served as an enlistee in the First World War, 1918-1922, and is a reserve in the U.S.N.R.F.

As of July 1, 1952, Robert Gates Dawes was appointed President of York Junior College, and on September 15, 1952, he was appointed principal of the York County Academy. He was installed into these offices with traditional inaugural ceremonies on September 29, 1952.

Robert Gates Dawes, son of Robert and Adeline Somerndike Dawes, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 25, 1907. He was graduated from Swarthmore College with the degree of Bach-

elor of Arts in 1929; received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University in 1932 and the degree of Doctor of Education in 1937 from Temple University. He completed additional graduate study at the University of North Carolina and at the University of Pennsylvania.

His professional experience in teaching and administrative positions in the field of education was acquired as Instructor at Mississippi College, 1930-1931; Assistant Professor at Hiram College, Ohio, 1932-1935; Professor at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 1936-1942; Education Officer, (Major) United States Army, 1942-1946; Dean at Mohawk College, Utica, New York, 1946-1948, and as Director of Education and Cultural Relations for Bavaria, Germany, for the Department of State of the United States Government.

He holds membership in the Fraternities of Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Kappa and Theta Alpha Pi; Rotary International and the American Association of University Professors and is affiliated with Frankford Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia.



## CHAPTER VI

### *Administration and Instruction*

IN THE earliest years of the Academy a religious and moral tone pervaded all instruction. Several classes shared each room. "The ABC pupil often sat on the same bench with the classical scholar." Corporal punishment was frequent, the ferrule being brought down on the hand of the offender for a misspelled word, whispering, or any infraction of the rules. Thus the masters maintained that strict discipline characteristic of the early national period.

Rules adopted in 1806 were:

"1st. The schools shall go in at the following hour, viz., in the summer at half past eight o'clock, in the winter at nine o'clock in the morning, and at half after one always in the afternoon — children who come later on to be called to account . . .

"2nd. If at any particular time one of the masters should not be able to attend at his school, his scholars shall not be permitted on any account to disturb the school that is in, nor shall they be at liberty to play in any part of the academy.

"3rd. The scholars, when playing, and during the hours they are out of school, shall not be suffered to go upstairs, except when sent by the masters.

"4th. The scholars shall be considered accountable for rude and profane language used by them during the hours of play, and when it is satisfactorily ascertained that any one is guilty, he shall be punished for it.

“5th. If any of the scholars after being reprov'd or corrected by the master, shall persist in committing the same fault, it shall then be the duty of the teacher to represent the matter to the Trustees in order that they may take cognizance of it.”

In 1812 another rule was added:

“No scholar shall go to any person's lot for fruit ... without permission of the owner.”

The “School Laws” of 1835 read:

“1. Punctual attendance at the appointed hour; and all absentees must produce certificates of permission from their parents or guardians.

“2. Careful preparation at home of all lessons to be recited, and no one permitted to prepare his recitations at school except those for the afternoon.

“3. The first bell calls to business, the second to silence, and no one is permitted to talk or whisper without special permission, or to pass from one part of the house to another.

“4. No play or noise permitted in the house during the recess of school – and during vacancies no one permitted to enter the rooms of the Academy without a special permission from one of the teachers – and this also includes the Sabbath and the time from close of the evening until the commencement of the morning sessions.

“5. Every scholar must return directly home after the school is dismissed.

“6. Every scholar must have his own books and stationery, and no borrowing, lending, trading, selling or buying on any account permitted.

“7. Every scholar must keep his clothes and person clean, and also his books – and no scribbling in or on books ... permitted.

# YORK COUNTY ACADEMY.

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**STEPHEN BOYER, Principal—DANIEL KIRKWOOD, Assistant.**

The branches taught are the Latin and Greek languages, Moral, Mental, Mathematical and Physical Science. A complete classical and literary course. Young men prepared for any of the classes of our colleges, for the study of the learned professions, and becoming instructors in the public schools. Instruction also in the common and substantial branches of an English education.

Faithful attention will be given to the moral as well as mental improvement of the scholars; as no youth can give the hope of future usefulness and respectability without correct principles and habits, whatever may be his literary attainments. Learning, to be useful must be under the influence of the religion of the Bible. The government is mild and paternal, but decisive. The scholars must be obedient, studious and orderly.

### Prices of Tuition.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	\$7 00	per session,
The same, together with History,	7 00	" "
Grammar and Geography,	7 00	" "
Algebra, Mensuration, Physical, Moral	8 00	" "
and Mental Science,	8 00	" "
Languages, higher branches of Mathema-	10 00	" "
tics, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c.	10 00	" "

Book Keeping, Surveying, or any branch taught separately if required. The session consists of twenty three weeks. The Summer Session commences the First Monday of May; the winter session the First Monday of November. Tuition to be paid before the close of session. The Principal takes a limited number into his family at \$60 per session, including tuition, board, washing and mending. Boarding scholars furnish their own light and fuel.

## SCHOOL LAWS.

1. Punctual attendance at the appointed hour; and all absentees must produce certificates of permission from their parents or guardians.
2. Careful preparation at home of all lessons to be recited, and no one permitted to prepare his recitations at school except those for the afternoon.
3. The first bell calls to business, the second to silence, and no one permitted to talk or whisper without special permission, and without such permission no one is allowed to pass from one part of the house to another after the call to business.
4. No play or noise permitted in the house during the recess of school—and during vacancies no one permitted to enter the rooms of the Academy without a special permission from one of the teachers—and this also includes the Sabbath and the time from the close of the evening until the commencement of the morning sessions.
5. Every species of vulgar and noisy conduct and indecent and profane language will be punished with particular severity.
6. Every scholar must return directly home after the school is dismissed.
7. Every scholar must have his own books and stationary, and no borrowing, lending, trading, selling or buying on any account permitted.
8. Every scholar must keep his clothes and person clean, and also his books—and no scribbling in or on books on any account permitted.
9. Every scholar coming to the Academy before the hour must take his seat, and attend to his studies until the hour of opening.
10. No books or papers not appertaining to the studies of the school; or eatables of any kind, except those of scholars from the country, permitted to be brought into the rooms.
11. Every scholar coming late must remain after dismissal until he makes up for his lost time, unless he produce satisfactory evidence of necessary detention—and those who do not pass a reputable examination on their assigned lessons will be detained after dismissal until they get them correctly.

## SCHOOL LAWS

“8. Every scholar coming to the Academy before the hour must take his seat, and attend to his studies until the hour of opening.

“9. No books or papers not appertaining to the studies of the school; or eatables of any kind, except those of scholars from the country, permitted to be brought into the rooms.

“10. Every scholar coming late must remain after dismissal until he makes up for his lost time, ... and those who do not pass a reputable examination on their assigned lessons will be detained after dismissal until they get them correctly.”

Memorizing is generally regarded as the chief feature of the 19th century school, yet surprisingly modern methods of teaching were used in the Academy as early as 1814, as set forth in Samuel Bacon's: "OUTLINE of the System of Government and Instruction adopted in the 'York County Academy', in York, Pennsylvania; an Institution which reflects equal honor on the Gentlemen who patronize, the Teachers who conduct it and the Youth who compose it. The Plan on which it was recently conducted; ... will serve as a Basis for other Seminaries in any section of the Union."

The manuscript of this plan was long lost, but at the Centennial of the Academy in 1887 the Reverend Charles A. Hay, a former student, and then a professor in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, found the manuscript in the archives of that Seminary and read it in part at the Centennial exercises. An attempt to transcribe the entire plan so that it might be included in this volume was found to be impossible, by reason of the difficulty in deciphering the ancient handwriting; but the plan presents Mr. Bacon as an educator far in advance of his time.

He writes: "A youth studying Cicero is becoming familiar with one of the greatest moral philosophers and orators that ever illuminated the world of letters. He is treasuring up his sublime and almost Christian sentiments and elegant dic-



tion ... To gain a knowledge of the Latin through the medium of the minor authors is like endeavoring to make your way to a gentleman's parlor by means of an introduction to his kitchen servants ...” “The basis of classical literature is concealed from the juvenile mind by a veil of years, which must be removed ... To do this with success he must begin topographically. He must find on the globe that portion of territory which was of olden time the theatre of action for the nation whose tongue he is to learn. He must know first where it is and what the moderns call it, and something of its present destinies.” “Then let him take an ancient map and on that locate his nation, his Romans and his Greeks. Let him mark out their borders and their neighbors. Give him their history ... their religion, the prominent features of their national greatness, the means by which they rose and the causes that brought them down again. Next, give him their mythology ... and their authors, particularly those whose works he is to study. Lastly, make him acquainted with the work he is about to read and the causes which most probably led the author to the design and execution of it. Having thus done the duty of a faithful literary pioneer, and having pointed out to your young adventurer the course he is to pursue, his progress will be as rapid as your duty will be pleasant if you are his teacher.”

Again, when discussing the English branches of study, Bacon says: “Let Geography and History go hand in hand, and they will mutually elucidate each other ... The bare mention of the name of a place conveys nothing interesting, and the naked latitude, longitude, length, breadth, climate and animals, without the history of what has been done has very little to captivate the mind of a youth ...” “Close on the heels of History and Geography, should proceed Mercantile Arithmetic and Bookkeeping. The production of the earth which constitute the traffic of the merchant, and whose manufacture into articles of luxury or necessity form an interesting subject of research ... are as properly items of the geographical department as they are of the merchant's day book. He should know the country that

produces each, and the country that most stands in need of it."

Another well-thought out system of organization and instruction was set forth by Professor Williams in a letter to the trustees dated February 6, 1849: "Gentlemen, ... I present you, in the following paper, an outline of my views in relation to conducting an institution like the York Academy. Before a proper organization of such a school can be effected, each pupil should be furnished with a separate desk, and all the desks and seats should be immovable, and so situated that all the pupils shall face the teacher's desk. The desks, instead of having lids, should be left open at one end for the admission of books, thus preventing the noise of shutting them. The pupils should be formed into classes according to their capacities and previous advancement, and each class should have a specific time assigned it for recitation. Every branch studied should be recited with precise regularity. The order of recitation should be such as to keep all the pupils properly engaged. The methods of conducting recitations are as various as the branches taught. Recitations in Mathematics should always be accompanied by exercises on the Black-board. Classical recitation should be varied from time to time to keep up interest. Geography is best taught by the use of outline Maps. Reading and Spelling require more attention than any other branches. Writing is taught with best success by the use of Davis guides. Rhetoric and Elocution can only be taught by continual exercises. In every such institution, lectures in the Natural Sciences should be delivered regularly. History and the Science of Government are too much neglected in our schools. Able writers have prescribed various systems for governing schools, but my experience has led me to believe that the following is best. First, all communication between the pupils must be prohibited during the hours of recitation. No pupil should be allowed to leave his seat for any purpose, except to meet the demands of nature, while the recitations are progressing. That the pupils may have opportunity to exchange thoughts, obtain books, and make other necessary com-

munications to each other, a recess of from 5 to 10 minutes should be given them, for that purpose, at the end of each hour during the sessions. The teacher should keep a regular account of each pupil's recitations, conduct and attendance, which should be reported weekly, in certificates prepared for that purpose, to his parents or guardian. Should any member of the school prove insubordinate, he should, at first, be reprimanded privately, and, if he should still persist in disobedience, he should be treated more severely, and finally if refractory, should be expelled from the school. The ultimate authority in such an institution as yours, rests with the Board of Trustees ... I hardly need say, that the utmost attention should be paid to cleanliness of the school rooms, for a dirty, dark school room is a sure nursery of disorder. I think that every school should be opened with devotional exercises ..."

Mr. Williams did not remain as a teacher for a sufficient time to carry out all of the surprisingly modern ideas which he had in mind.

The trustees visited the Academy frequently. Examinations were held several times a year. An account of a typical early examination day appears in the York Recorder: "Friday last, October 17, 1811, there was a quarterly examination of of all the different schools in the Academy, when the trustees, parents, and other visitors were highly gratified by the great improvement and rapid progress of the scholars — specimens exhibited by them, of *accurate writing, distinct reading, correct arithmetic*, and finally *their knowledge of the English grammar* afforded the highest satisfaction and evidence of the diligence of the pupils and the knowledge of the teachers. The *strict discipline, excellent order* and good arrangement of the scholars do great credit to the talents and understanding of the masters. The trustees have no reservation in expressing their unqualified approbation of the manner in which the schools are conducted, and do warmly recommend the institution to the notice and attention of parents and guardians of children. When the advantages of this Academy are considered, it may reasonably be



expected that people at a distance should be induced to send their children to it." And again on May 2, 1812, the York Recorder reports that "Even the very small ones learn the subject with the reasons belonging to it," and, "They excell in regularity, order and decency of deportment, which is not the least important part of education."

By 1842 the Academy was offering a course of study by which "Young men may qualify as teachers in the public schools".

When in 1866, George W. Ruby took charge of the Female Department, as well as of the Male Department, over which he had presided for sixteen years, he said: "As heretofore, I propose to take charge of the Male Department, to place the Female Department under the control of my 1st Female Assistant, and, in order that I may extend my acquaintance, instruction and influence to her department, to have her to take my position for an hour or two per day, and to teach such branches as she may prefer. I am decidedly of the opinion that the influence of an accomplished and dignified lady upon boys and young men, would be attended with the most happy results."

The school seems to have been in session the greater part of the year. In 1846, there were two terms, of 24 weeks each; the Summer term beginning in May and the Winter term in November. Vacations seem to have been granted somewhat arbitrarily. When the weather became hot in July, during the 1840's, the pupils petitioned for a vacation of three weeks, and were usually granted it. During the latter half of the Nineteenth Century, Fair Week was allowed as well as the more usual holidays. The length of the Christmas vacation increased with the years. In 1802, only Christmas and New Year's Day and the Fridays preceding were allowed.

As time went on, the students began to "bar out the teacher" when Christmas approached. A group of older boys came early and barricaded the doors. When the teacher arrived he was presented with a list of demands to which he had to agree before he was admitted to the school. A typical list



copied from an old record follows: "Three dozen ginger cakes, six dozen sugar cakes, six dozen molasses cakes, four dozen ginger rabbits, six dozen mint sticks, five gallons of birch beer, and ten dozen love-letters." (The latter were hard candies about the size of a piece of loaf-sugar, the paper wrappings of which were in gaudy colors, inscribed on the inside with tender sentiments.) "And a week's vacation". Having divided the loot, the youngsters took their leave, probably anticipating a vacation no more joyously than did the master himself. But a week's vacation still did not seem enough. In 1883, the trustees inquired why the students had had two weeks' holiday instead of the usual one.

It was customary during the last decades of the nineteenth century at both Thanksgiving and Christmas for the pupils to take up a collection to purchase a live turkey for the teacher. Red ribbons were tied about the turkey's neck, and it was propelled into the school room, gobbling volubly. This resulted in much laughter and the teacher reciprocated by dismissing the school.

The researcher ascertained from every available record the branches of study which formed the curriculum of the Academy from 1788 to 1949. The editor reconstructed and charted these branches to obtain the statistical facts and they are presented in chronological fashion so that one may more readily perceive that throughout the 161 years of existence as a secondary school, the curriculum changed to accommodate itself to the times. It will be seen that the dominant courses were the English and the Classical. However, Science (called Natural Philosophy), was also included from the beginning.

The chronology divides into five periods; and these periods correspond, for practical purposes, with the changing and expanding American scene in economy and political philosophy.

The first period, 1788-1830, offers these branches of study: Arithmetic, Astronomy, Divinity, English, French, Geography, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy,

Natural Philosophy, Reading, Rhetoric, Writing (penmanship), Euclid (elementary Geometry), Trigonometry, Bookkeeping, Grammar, Spelling, Mental Science and Physical Science. There was one offering designated as Higher Branches (1823), we are assuming this to mean that advanced study was available in one or more of the Sciences. Bookkeeping appears as an available subject in 1801. Greek and Latin were always included in the subjects and Moral instruction was always stressed as an integral part of the school life.

The second period, 1830-1848, introduces Algebra, Botany, Chemistry (general), Chemistry (experimental), Drawing, Elements of Criticism, Composition, Logic, Oriental Tinting, Painting, Orthography, Philosophy, Piano Forte, Vocal Music, Elocution, German, English Grammar, Intellectual Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration, Moral Sciences, Surveying and Moral and Religious Instruction. In languages, the German first appears in 1833. It seems to lapse and then reappears in 1848.

The third period, 1848-1885, at its beginning, marks the introduction of a number of new subjects of a practical nature, as was Bookkeeping at the turn of the 18th century. Mr. Williams, the teacher, offered Agricultural Chemistry, Practical Farming (theory), Geodistic Mechanics (implementum), Vegetable Physiology, and Horticulture. Today, one may only wonder to what extent this "book farming" impressed the farmer lads who attended his classes. In other departments the branches were Civil Engineering, Higher Ancient Languages, Planetary Surveying (astronomical), Defining (drafting), English Literature, Evidences of Christianity, Geology, Ancient and Modern History, Mineralogy, Political Economy, Natural Theology, Ancient and Modern Languages, Natural Science, Navigation and Physics. In addition, it was advertised by Mr. Ruby, that "every facility was available for the study of German".

The fourth period, 1885-1949, offers the regular or what might be termed the traditional subjects but the courses included United States History, American History, Pennsylvania History and Government, World History, Civics, Government, Biology,

Physiology, Dramatics, Plane Geometry, Spanish and Physical Education.

Some of the reflections which have significance to the historian are, that during the period of the Civil War, Navigation was taught, and the York County Academy and the Commercial College was advertised. T. Kirk White taught Plain Penmanship at \$1. and Ornamental Penmanship at \$5. per quarter. While United States History does not appear as a subject until 1885, it is nevertheless a fact that members of Franklin Lyceum were studying Ancient and European History as early as 1840.

### TUITION

In 1788, the tuition was 40 shillings per annum to children of the town and country; the rate for other children being £3 – per annum (about \$8.). In 1801, tuition for the lower branches was \$8. per year; for the higher branches, \$16. per year; and for bookkeeping \$6. per branch, or \$16. per year. In 1808, tuition was \$2.50 per quarter, including firewood. In 1811, tuition for the lower branches was \$3. per quarter, and for the higher branches \$5. per quarter. In 1823, tuition for Greek and Latin was \$6. per quarter; for the higher branches and Mathematics, \$5.; for Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar \$3.50 and \$3. for English. In 1830, the tuition was \$2.50 to \$3.50, with two sessions in the year, of twenty-four weeks each, commencing in May and November.

Because of the “scarcity of money” in 1824, Enos Fletcher wrote in the York Recorder: “The great reduction in price of all kinds of country produce, goods cheapening on the hands of the merchants, and the labor of the mechanic ... lessening in value ... I have thought proper to fix the ... tuition in said Academy at the following prices ... two dollars and three dollars per quarter”. Mr. Fletcher urged: “Considering the great importance of a correct education ... to the rising generation to secure their domestic happiness and private rights ... the surest safeguard to our republican institutions ... and strongest barrier ... to the attack of tyrants ... that every parent and guardian,

whose children are not already provided for will embrace the present opportunity of obtaining a seat for them ... in said Academy."

From 1837 to 1843, the tuition was \$7. per session for the lower branches; \$8. and \$10. for the higher branches. For boarding pupils, the charge was \$60. per session and this included tuition, board, washing and mending. Scholars were obliged to furnish their own light and fuel. In 1848, the tuition was \$14.50 per session for the lowest class; \$17.50 per session for the highest class, and \$7. per session for languages.

In 1849, the tuition for common English branches was \$10.; for higher branches \$12. Board and washing could be furnished for \$46. to \$50. In 1856, tuition, board and washing was \$75. per session. Day scholars paid \$15. Stationery charges were \$1. Drawing, Painting, Music, and Ancient and Modern Languages were extra branches and optional. In 1857 the rates of tuition were the same as the year previous. The extra and optional branches, however, were scheduled at "Professor's prices" and Music, with use of piano, was \$20. In 1858, the average rate of tuition was \$12. for a session of five months. In 1864 and 1865, the average rate of tuition was \$31. per year and the price of boarding was \$3.80 per week.

In 1885, tuition was \$8., \$9., and \$10. per term of ten weeks. Boarding and lodging could be procured at from \$3. to \$5. per week and those who went away on Friday and came back on Monday could get accommodations at a cost about one-fourth less than the full weekly rate.

In 1900, tuition was \$10. per term; payable at the beginning of the term. The only extra charges were \$5. per year for laboratory fees in Chemistry and \$2.50 per year in Physics. Breakage was charged at cost. Instrumental Music was also available at an additional charge.

It will be seen that the tuition charges varied with the times; but from the 1880's until the school ceased to be operated in the Academy building, there seems to have been a fixed tuition charge of \$40. per annum.



## TEXT BOOKS

The first list of text books used in the Academy is recorded in the Minutes of February 15, 1806. The Reverend Robert Cathcart and David Cassat, Esq., had selected the following: CHILD'S FIRST BOOK, a speller, by Campbell and Dunn; COLUMBIAN SPELLING BOOK. This was printed at Wrentham, Massachusetts, in 1799 and was illustrated with crude woodcuts; NEW TESTAMENT; BIBLE STORIES; AMERICAN SELECTION by Noah Webster. The first school reader ever published; it contained orations of Hancock, Warren, Livingston and other Americans; ENGLISH IMPOSITER or SPELLING DICTIONARY; NATHANIEL DWIGHT'S GEOGRAPHY, published in 1795, and about the size of a speller; MORRISON'S GRAMMAR and TURNER'S ABRIDGEMENT of ARTS and SCIENCES, New London, 1806.

The Geography mentioned above, to those who have not seen one, has a rather unusual presentation of the subject. There are no maps and the text consists of questions and answers; some of which are surprising, as will be seen from the following: "Q. What are the Russian funeral ceremonies? A. They are singular: The priest prays, and sprinkles the corpse for eight or ten days; it is then buried with a passport to heaven, signed by the bishop and another clergyman; ... The people return to the house and drown their sorrow in intoxication. This they commonly do for about forty days..." "Q. What are the diversion of the Scots? A. They are all of the vigorous, athletic kind; such as...goff. The goff is a species of ball-playing performed with a bat and a ball, the extremity of the bat being loaded with lead, and the party which strikes the ball with fewest strokes into a hole prepared for the purpose, wins the game." "Q. What are the customs and diversions of the Irish? A. There are their funeral howlings ... their convivial meetings on Sunday, and dancing to bag-pipes, which are usually attended with quarreling." "Q. What is the temper of the New England people? A. They are frank and open, bold and enterprising. The women are educated to house-wifery, excellent companions,...

A SHORT, PLAIN, COMPREHENSIVE, PRACTICAL  
**LATIN GRAMMAR,**  
COMPRISING  
ALL THE RULES AND OBSERVATIONS  
NECESSARY TO  
AN ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE  
OF  
**THE LATIN CLASSICS,**  
HAVING  
THE SIGNS OF QUANTITY AFFIXED  
TO CERTAIN SYLLABLES,  
TO SHOW THEIR RIGHT PRONUNCIATION.  
WITH AN  
**ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY.**  
THE SIXTH EDITION REVISED AND IMPROVED.

---

BY JAMES ROSS, A. M.,  
PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES,  
NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

---

Nequis igitur tanquam parva fastidiat Grammatices elementa.  
Perveniri ad summa, nisi ex principiis, non potest. *Quint.*

“ Qui discit, et lex ei (*est*) in possessionem,  
“ Et non discit fundamenta Grammatices, neque intelligit,  
“ (*Est*) sicut arator; qui agit boves;  
“ Et manus ejus (*est*) sine baculo aut stimulo.”

---

PHILADELPHIA:  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.  
LYDIA B. BAILEY, PRINTER.  
1818.

LATIN GRAMMAR

spending their leisure time in reading books of useful information." (Needless to say, the author was a New Englander.)

In 1812 the students might purchase their text books from Thomas Whittaker, who sold school books, German and English, "next door to Mr. Shulz's tavern, near the bridge", or from the Doll brothers, Henry and George F., who kept "books and stationery...exposed to sale, opposite to the German Presbyterian Church." They also sold "Family medicines, elixirs, lozenges, tooth-ache drops, eye waters, lip salves, corn plasters, and itch ointment"; were agents for "the Columbian washer (a new invented machine for washing clothes)" and manufactured tinware..."dripping and bake pans". Other school supplies used in the 1800's are described in the advertisement of William Jones, dated July, 1818. He had on hand, "deed, foolscap and post paper, slates and pencils, wedgewood, stone, glass, pewter, and pocket inkstands and pocket pencils, wafers, black and red ink, India rubber, Quills of different qualities, ink powder", and for the scholar who would be neat, "patent waterproof shoe blacking." In 1844, Solomon Oswald conducted a book store in connection with his drug business..."He has... the most approved common school and classical books, slates, steel pens, quills, inks, etc."

Most school books, no matter how small, up until 1850, were bound in full leather; after that, generally in pasteboard covered with colored paper on which was printed the title, author, publisher, and often a picture.

The catalogue of 1887 lists the following textbooks as used in the Academy: Blackburn's Latin Grammar and Exercises; Allen's Latin Composition; Greenough's Caesar; Greenough's Cicero; Chase and Stuart's Horace; Allen and Greenough's Sallust; Chase and Stuart's Livy; Greenough's Virgil; Allen and Greenough's Ovid; Bingham's Latin Grammar; Goodwin's Greek Grammar; White's Greek Lessons; White's Anabasis; Owens' Homer's Iliad; Herodotus; Memorabilia of Socrates; Brooks' New Written Arithmetic; Brooks' New Mental Arithmetic; Wentworth's Algebra; Wentworth's Geometry; Wentworth's Plane

and Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying; Analytical Geometry; Swinton's General History; Anderson's Ancient History; Edward's Mythology; Scudder's United States History; Mitchell's Geography; Gage's Physics; Green's Chemistry; Monroe's Practical Speller; Harvey's English Grammar; Chittenden's English Composition; National Fourth Reader and Monroe's Fourth Reader. As supplementary reading, Kingsley's Water Babies; Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare; Scott's Talisman and Church's Stories of the Old World were used.

### THE SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

The beginning of the nineteenth century brought with it a wide-spread interest in science. Under the name *Natural Philosophy*, some type of science instruction was given from the earliest days of the Academy.

The first textbooks contained a mixture of Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, and even Botany and Zoology.

As early as 1829 the Trustees paid \$35. for a pair of globes; and lectures were given upon their use. These globes were imported from England. One represented the earth and the other the heavens.

The first scientific apparatus acquired by the Academy was purchased through popular subscription. Experiments were performed by the teacher, and the students merely observed. These were often saved as a special treat for the Friday afternoon exercises. During the 1830's the Lyceum gave an added impetus to the study of science and helped to purchase equipment, which was also available for the use of the teachers in the Academy. The arrival of this apparatus was heralded by The York Republican on August 19, 1835: "An elegant Philisophical apparatus is about to be procured for the benefit of the scholars of the Institution." In purchasing this equipment, a Galvanic battery was ordered; but, possibly because it was the most expensive item in the list, and possibly because the Trustees had little confidence in what was virtually then the unknown science of electricity, the battery was returned to the manufacturer and a credit received.



The apparatus owned by the Academy in 1887 included an Electric Machine, giving a 6-inch spark, Geesler & Crookes tubes, a new dynamo, capable of running 6 incandescent lamps, 10 candle power each;...a photographic camera, lenses, crystals, etc; a first class air pump...hydrogen generator; and a complete set of chemical apparatus. These were obtained under the administration of Professor Stouffer, who, possibly more than most of the Principals, had a mind inclined more toward the sciences than toward the classics.

### THE LIBRARY OF THE ACADEMY

In 1794, the York County Library Company, of which James Smith was President, published a list of 125 volumes. These were kept on the second floor of the Court House in Centre Square. In 1819, the books were moved to the public house of Thomas McGrath, known as the Globe Inn. The fee for use of the books was \$2. annually. Most of the men interested were also trustees of the Academy.

During 1838, the members of the Franklin Lyceum collected between 200 and 300 volumes and placed them in a convenient room in the Academy. In 1840, when the Court House in the Square was torn down, the remains of the York County Library, which had been housed there, were turned over to the Lyceum. These books, including works of Socrates, Plato, Locke, Johnson and Franklin, had never before been "as faithfully and assiduously read." The library was open each Saturday afternoon, with a librarian in charge appointed by the Lyceum. The collection was augmented from time to time by donations, and to their library the eager young men of the Lyceum went "to summon from the grave, the ancient great men."

A house was rented for the janitor of the Academy in 1897, and his former quarters were remodeled into a library, to accommodate several hundred volumes including a number of books from W. H. Jordan's library.

When the Reciprocal Teaching Agreement was entered into in 1929, these volumes were removed to the York Collegiate Institute.

Inventory of the furniture belonging to the  
York County Academy. Nov<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1834

Male Department

- 24 double Desks & one single do for Teacher
- 2 single Desks. 7 Stools, one Arm chair and
- 3 common do. 9 short Benches. Platform &
- 2 circular Benches - 1 long Bench
- 2 New Globes and Glass case.
- 1 Large map of the World
- 1 Do do of United States & 1 smaller do
- 1 Large Black-board.
- 2 Cannon Stoves & pipe & drum with each.

Female Department

- 13 double Desks, with hinges, 11 single do
- { 2 long do. The one five has with hinges, the other three do.  
( lately fitted up & repaired by M<sup>r</sup> Prince - required  
a good deal repairing. )

One large Desk for Teacher & Platform, now in the  
room occupied by the  
Geological Society }

23 Stools

- 1 Temperate Stove with Drum & pipe -
- 1 long Table (a good deal broken).
- 1 Drum for Stove with 9 pieces stove pipe & 2 elbows
- 2 Globes (old) with stands
- 2 Frames for Black-boards
- 1 Arm chair & 1 common do
- 10 short Benches

M<sup>rs</sup> Young claims 6 of the Desks in the Female  
department for M<sup>r</sup> Vandyke. To be hereafter  
identified

Each of the Teachers have now some furniture of their  
own in their respective rooms. in the Academy

Philip Smyser  
C. A. Morris

## CHAPTER VII

### *Students*

**A**MONG the early students were the sons of the leading citizens of York: James Smith, Junior; Charles William Hartley; Jacob Spangler; John Fisher, Junior; and many others. For the most part they were German; a few were English, Scotch or Irish. The charter of 1799 provided that no pupil should be refused admittance for his religion, provided he demean himself in a sober, orderly manner and conform to the rules and regulations, so there were boys of many religious denominations in attendance.

From records which still exist, it is apparent that the boys were normal by every modern standard. As early as 1802 they trampled the parson's lawn until it became necessary to erect a fence. Later, they played such pranks as putting rubber in the pot-bellied stove and setting caps under the hinged tops of the desks. They stole the master's coal to freeze into snowballs. There were fights and scuffling in the halls, and rough games. Jacob Gossler, a student about 1840, recalls "the battered hats and caps, the torn garments, the broken shins, the occasional fights, with incidental black eyes and bruises innumerable". There were many instances of truancy even though the boys knew that the penalty was a severe thrashing administered in front of the school. Gossler asks: "Did you ever play truant; for a plunge in the river, or a quiet fish from one secluded rock or little island; or a trip to the neighboring hills for nuts and chipmunks; or in the early morning, in a canoe with an experienced gunner, to look out and lie low for black ducks"?

The boys spent their occasional pennies for licorice, sugar-plums, cinnamon sticks, mint sticks, lemon drops, horehound and rose almonds; and for "Women and men both made of candy - So that a child can eat quite handy".

Students enjoyed coasting and sleighing parties. In the summer there was boating on the Códorus, and steamboat excursions on the Susquehanna. Kirkwood remembered school trips to Columbia with dinner at the hotel there. In the fall, the older boys were invited to "quiltings" and corn huskings.

An early Louie Miller drawing shows the boys of the Academy, heedless of the Masters, tumbling out of the building to see an outdoor circus being exhibited on a lot just across the street. A lady, showing a daring amount of ankle, is standing upright on a galloping horse. No doubt Academy pupils were among the "Children admitted at half-price" to the "Exhibition of wax figures with Music on the Scottish bag pipes".

They attended performances of "the Ventriloquist", "the India Rubber Man", and "St. George and the Dragon"; they viewed "the Giraffe, this stupendous and beautiful animal", and the "living elephant at Jacob Shullt's Tavern", thus "gratifying their curiosity by seeing the wonderful works of nature". They flocked to see General Tom Thumb in 1849. No doubt they were in the front row at the balloon ascensions, and displays of fireworks on the Common, and attended the Temperance meeting to hear the testimonials of "two reformed inebriates from Baltimore" (forerunner of Alcoholics Anonymous?).

Of the men whose biographies appear in Prowell's *History of York County*, almost two hundred attended the Academy. Of this number, at least four became judges of the York County Courts; twenty others were members of the bar; twenty-five were prominent in the medical profession, and eight became great educators. Others became clergymen, federal or state legislators; and business men, high ranking military officers, editors, artists, authors, and missionaries.

The eminence attained by many of the alumni may be attributed to the fact that they were, to begin with, a selected group.





STUDENTS [ABOUT] 1885

Under the apprentice system, by the time a lad was twelve or thirteen years of age, he was already learning his trade of house-carpenter, printer, cordwainer, barber, butcher, blacksmith, or whatever it might be in the fields of trade or craftsmanship.

In a new country, the labor of every pair of hands was needed. Education was a privilege, and those who did not appreciate this privilege were expelled from the school "as unfit to waste education upon".

The scholarships available were generally given to the children of the teachers, of widows, of clergymen, or to promising youths recommended by the teachers. The Board emphasized that these pupils were to be treated exactly as were the others.

Food was plentiful, and according to the Pennsylvania Dutch tradition, children were well-fed. Thaddeus Stevens sometimes became impatient with his stolid little pupils at the Academy; he declared; "Their little stomachs are like drums. Such pressure affects the brain".

Many a student formed friendships at the Academy which endured throughout his lifetime. Famous men liked to recollect their school days there. The Reverend John G. Morris loved to tell of the German student of the 1820's, who, attending but a single term, worked hard at his studies "to take out his two dollars worth".

Edgar Fahs Smith recalled the custom of initiating a new boy. Seizing him by the arms and legs, four "old boys" would lift him from the ground and bump the seat of his pants against the board fence.

## SPORTS

Up to the close of the 19th century, games at the Academy had been confined to the lot, there being no athletic field attached to the school. Its early use as a bowling green has been noted.

Organized athletics were not stressed as they are today. Study took precedence over sports. J. William Richley recalls

an occasion in the 90's when the boys had not studied their mathematics lesson. They were kept in until dark by Professor Gardner and the football game scheduled for the after-school hours had to be cancelled.

Eligibility rules were not strictly enforced. The Normal School students were allowed to play on the Academy baseball team during the spring term, and with their help, the team generally made a good showing.

The Academy basketball team during the early 1900's used St. John's gymnasium for practice.

In 1912, the 125th Anniversary Fund, amounting to \$6,000. collected under the chairmanship of Henry Small, was used to erect and equip a gymnasium at the rear of the lot.

The 1914-1915 basketball schedule shows games with Columbia, Spring Grove Y.M.C.A., Marshall Academy, York High School, Lancaster, and York Collegiate Institute.

## SOCIETIES AT THE ACADEMY

As early as 1811, application was made by young men of the borough to conduct a debating society at the Academy. The attic story was put in suitable condition for holding meetings and exhibitions.

York had its Age of Wits as did New York and Baltimore. The Bachelors' Club headed by Baltzer Spangler, Jr., a student at the Academy, held regular meetings during the 1820's and published its proceedings in the local press. Although professing to hate women, the discussions of the members seemed to be concerned mostly with such questions as: "Is it consistent with the principles of economy for women (these hard times) to consume so much molasses in manufacturing Ginger bread"? At first they warned "females against cruising about the halls during the meetings", then weakened to the extent of inviting them to bring up "the rear during the annual Fourth of July parade". Members often backslid and had to be chastised for accompanying these same young females to quilting parties, schnitzing

schmows, and applebutter frolics.

The York Gazette, on February 19, 1828, mentioned that the "Phi Beta Kappa Society will meet Tuesday evening in Mr. Skinner's Department of the Academy". The files of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa show no record of the existence of any Chapter, and it is likely that a group of boys hit accidentally upon the letters of this now well-known Society.

Although in 1834 the Board began to fear that the assembling of people in the attic story, at night, was dangerous to the building and to lives, because of the fire hazard, the Lyceum and various societies and musical groups continued to meet there.

A request from the St. Cecelia Society, dated June 11, 1835, calls the attention of the Trustees to the fact that "the open air is rather an inconvenient place for practising music", and "as music is very often heard, as it must be whilst being practised, and since the Society are desirous of offering something new to the good Citizens of this Borough, they request a room in the Academy".

The Franklin Lyceum was organized in 1838 and existed until 1850. The boys took over the attic occupied by the Cabinet of Natural Sciences since 1835 and became custodian of its collection of natural curiosities. The motto of the society was "Mutual Improvement" and this appeared on a scroll above the rostrum, together with a portrait of Franklin, painted by D. Spangler Wagner. A bust of Socrates adorned the speaker's desk. One of the young orators explained: "This was because the ancient Grecians also used to meet together for mutual improvement, but it was Franklin who was the father of debating societies".

Here in the attic, rechristened *LYCEUM HALL*, "the mind trained previously in the exercises of the Academy, met the reasoning of kindred minds, and was strengthened thereby". "Moral, political and philosophical subjects were freely discussed".

The Treasurer called the roll and demanded a "planking down of cash" for dues. Then, the rafters re-echoed to oratory, worthy of "being carried on the wings of the wind from the



Borough; over the waters of the Codorus to the Susquehanna; and from thence to the ocean, where some sea gull might pinion its flight and bear it to far-distant climes". Samples are frequently given in the Minute Book of the Franklin Debating Society, now in possession of the Historical Society of York County.

Many a future minister, lawyer and legislator gained his first experience here in public speaking. Innumerable instances from ancient and modern history, and many quotations from literature were cited in debating such questions as: "*Did the sword do more toward achieving American Independence than eloquence?*"; "*Shall the discovery of America be considered an evil?*"; "*Is the light of Nature sufficient to convince man of the immortality of the soul without the aid of divine Revelation?*"; "*Do great men owe their elevation more to talent than to circumstances?*"; "*Is anticipation more pleasant to the mind than retrospection?*" Horatio Gates Gibson, (later Brevet Brigadier General, U.S.A.) secretary of the group, recorded each debate, argument by argument.

The members of the Society must have been quite young, judging from the ideas expressed in a discussion of marriage, which took place on October 29, 1841. The affirmative declared that "Early marriage affords a great deal of happiness as a man sees his *off-springs* grown up and mature, while he is yet in his prime". The negative contended that "Nearly all intemperate men contracted early marriages and were victims of their temerity", and that "Celerity is generally attended with evil particularly as regards matrimony". ... "A man should marry in middle-life and then it is not so probable that his grey hairs will be brought down with sorrow to the grave, by the indiscretion of his *off-springs*, as is often the case". On one occasion, the young gentlemen discussed: *On what portion of the human body is it best to have a boil?*

In debating, *Is intemperance a greater evil than war?*, "Mr. Sayres took the stand, and assuming a graceful attitude resembling the figure five; the knitting of his brows seeming to tell of the powerful thought within, proceeded to picture the scenes of

hellish revelry in which the drunkard imbrued his hands in the blood of his fellow beings, sometimes in that of the fond mother and prattling babe upon her knee". Then, "Mr. Little, in accordance with his name and his height which is *little* made a *little* speech, containing a *little* but powerful argument".

The program was varied with lectures on such subjects as *The American Aborigine; Thought; Hope; Industry, and The pleasures of Observing Nature*. A committee waited upon Mr. D. B. Potts and induced him to deliver a lecture upon *The Effects of Luxury upon Nations*. He convinced his audience that "if we continue to import luxuries into our country, it will ultimately produce our downfall". This conclusion was greeted with much applause. Dr. J. F. Fisher received five dollars for a series of lectures on chemistry accompanied by "beautiful experiments". He began by warning his audience of the dangers attendant upon an ignorance of chemistry, citing as an example the dreadful fate of a man who intending to take a dose of "Epsom salts, instead, imbibed a solution of nitre, vulgarly called saltpetre", and went on with a discussion of gravity, magnetism, cohesion, acids, alkalis, and oxygen.

Members also delivered lectures. On February 22, 1842, H. J. Stahle (later editor and publisher of the Gettysburg Compiler) delivered an "able and impressive address", beginning thus: "On this day, 110 years ago, George Washington came into existence and was reared to school-boy-hood as was customary among the colonists. At this age he commenced the tuition of his mind under the roof of an humble country school". Mr. Stahle went on to eulogize the triumphs of Washington in the French and Indian War; as Commander-in-Chief, and as President, concluding: "The Arab of the desert talks of Washington in his tent, and his name is known to the wandering Scythian". Thereupon, Mr. Stahle descended from the rostrum, and owing to a sudden overturning of a loose step, "precipitated his person upon the floor". All this was duly entered in the minutes by the indefatigable Horatio. Mr. Stahle, however, indignantly protested this recording of his loss of dignity and insisted that henceforth

the minutes be confined strictly to business as prescribed by the constitution. Gibson complied, and thus was squelched, at its very beginning, that which might have developed into a movement to make the minutes of societies interesting. At another meeting, Mr. Stahle discoursed upon *The Language of Poetry*, quoting many examples from ancient and modern authors. Mr. Stroman then endeavored to place the audience in a "Mesmeric sleep", but failed. The members of the Lyceum, having thus proven their ability to stay awake under any circumstances, then adjourned.

A rival group, the Washington Lyceum, was organized in 1841. Daniel Gip was elected to act as "fireman"; that is, "to build the fires and keep the room in order". A committee was appointed to arrange on the terms. An initiation fee of twenty-five cents and dues of 6-1/4 cents per month were collected.

The Washington Lyceum secured permission to meet in Lyceum Hall, and excited the indignation of the Franklinites by using their oil and coal and withdrawing books from the library. By calling on the Trustees, who threatened to withdraw permission for all meetings because they wished to insure the building, the Franklin Lyceum obtained "sole and exclusive control of the room",- and put a lock on the door. Although excluded from the attic, the Washington Lyceum continued to meet in Mr. Stouch's schoolroom, the only provision being that they have the room "washed once a year". Occasionally, they convened in the basement of the English Lutheran Church.

They, too, debated: "*Are the works of art more admired than the works of Nature?*"; "*Is cash more useful than credit?*"; "*Ought a married woman be allowed to hold property?*"; "*Has education a tendency to make men dishonest?*", and *Should capital punishment be abolished?*" Often during these debates "no order was kept whatever", so a fine of two cents was imposed upon each member speaking above a "whisper" after the meeting was called. Scriptural arguments were forbidden. On one occasion, W. Garretson gave the society "some very good advice against gambling and associating with a certain class of fe-

males" although the secretary records that his speech was read "in a don't-care-how kind of a way". Daniel Kirkwood's name appears upon the roll of both Societies, probably as teacher-adviser. There is also much duplication of names on the roll books of the Societies. Horatio Gates Gibson and William Gibson, as well as a number of other young man connected with the Academy, were heard of a few years later in connection with the exciting days of the Gold Rush.

The historical narrative of the discovery of gold in California by General John A. Sutter, whose remains are resting in the "God's Acre" of the Moravian Church at Lititz, Pennsylvania, is well known. At the age of 28 years he shipped for California; sailed around the Horn with a cargo of cattle and finally settled at the place known as Sacramento. Here he built a fort and several sawmills and established the colony called New Helvetia.

In February, 1849, York was suffering from a severe epidemic of gold-rush fever. S. Zeigler, saddler, advertised that he had "trunks and bags for sale,- the very thing for California emigrants"; and that he would accept gold dust in payment for anything in his shop. R. T. Haughey advertised his furniture for sale, as he was going to California.

A company, known as the York Company, was formed locally and shares were sold at \$100. each. It was not long before the sum of \$40,000. was raised and a sailing vessel, the Andalusia, was purchased and outfitted in Baltimore.

Captain John Smith may have sailed to found a colony without enough skilled craftsmen on board,- but not the York Company. Men of various occupations, skills and professions, to meet any emergency, were chosen. Each of these subscribed \$500. and among them were Captain R. C. Woodward, Chief Burgess of York; George B. Schmidt, merchant; Henry Hantz, farmer, and alumnus; George W. Rupp, painter and glazier; George W. Klinefelter, millwright; Samuel Dick, cooper; Henry Holtz-meyer, teamster; W. C. Chapman, lawyer; Alexander Wentz, farmer, and alumnus; Cornelius Harbaugh, carpenter; Samuel A. Henry, shoemaker; Jacob Kent, machinist; Jonathan Stover, farmer



and blacksmith; David O. Prince, clerk, son of the Principal of the Young Ladies' School; Henry L. Smyser, a physician and competent assayer of gold, who was later a Trustee.

Yorkers are not likely to take off on an extended trip without a thought to the menu, and these Yorkers were no exception. Provisions, packed in water-tight casks, included 50 casks of pilot bread; 1,000 pounds of rice; 28 half-barrels of beef and pork, and 1,000 pounds of hams and bacon. Flour, meal, codfish, mackerel, coffee, sugar, beans, molasses, lard and even pickles and condiments were included. Of other necessities, there were also enough coats, caps, bags, haversacks, rubber blankets, cooking utensils, rope, twine, hardware, blacksmith's and carpenter's tools and small arms aboard to delight a Crusoe; as well as two wagons and harnesses. Mining machinery included suction and force-pumps and hose, cast-iron mill gearing, gold-washing machines, and iron work for two complete sawmills; all purchased from the Variety Iron Works of York. Dr. Smyser was in charge of the crucibles and smelters and the medicine chest.

In April, 1849, the Andalusia sailed from Baltimore. Detailed letters sent back by Captain Woodward kept the home folks posted. The Andalusia sailed about 250 miles each day, and by May 30, 1849, had sailed 4,800 miles. They expected to round the Horn in about four weeks. Woodward reported that the cabins were unbearably hot and that there was fever and sickness aboard, as well as rats, bed-bugs and lice being carried as fellow-passengers. By the time the ship was ready to round the Horn, its fuel was exhausted and some of the gold-seekers were frost-bitten.

By September 3, 1849, they were still at Valparaiso. In the southern Pacific, the Andalusia had encountered storms which carried away all her masts. The captain thought that repairs would take about a month. However, the assembly of artisans and craftsmen aboard were able to make and erect new masts within a week. They then headed northward. Having been more than four months in each other's company, all past times and all topics of conversation had been exhausted. The Rev-

erend W. Y. Taylor's wife had given birth to a daughter on June 22, 1849, and the infant was appropriately named Oceana.

At last, on September 2, 1849, and one hundred fifty-six days out of Baltimore, the Andalusia arrived at San Francisco; a city of canvas tents, adobe huts and wooden shacks. No accommodations were available ashore; everything was selling at fantastic prices, so the Yorkers lived on shipboard and ate their meals from the tops of barrels. None of them had shaved since they left home.

Meanwhile other Yorkers were finding their way to the gold fields. McPherson Barnitz, another alumnus, son of Charles A. Barnitz, a Trustee, sailed on the Mayflower out of New Bedford, with a crew of Massachusetts whalers, on April 3, 1849. Another group, including George Laumaster and Joseph L. McAleer, sailed on the Clarissa Perkins and made port at Rio Janeiro after 85 days. Here the captain sneaked off leaving thirteen passengers on shore. They boarded the Samoset of New York for the remainder of the trip to California. After the Samoset arrived, the Clarissa Perkins limped into port. Passengers and crew had been on short allowance of water for a month; their provisions were spoiled and there was scurvy aboard. The Yorkers boarded the ship and demanded their tents and luggage from the Captain. Alexander Stair also reached the gold fields, although the record is not clear as to the vessel on which he sailed. Yorkers were fortunate in not having taken the Robert Vowne which went down with all passengers on board.

A Yorker away from home, always meets another Yorker. Hardly had the Andalusia reached San Francisco before two other York boys turned up; classmates of several of the York Company who had attended at the Academy. These were the brothers, Lieut. Horatio Gates Gibson and Midshipman William Gibson.

Lieut. Horatio Gates Gibson, who was graduated from West Point in 1847, had served in the Mexican War and on frontier duty. He was now aide-de-camp to General Bennet Riley, with a unit of 12 men; all that was left of an original command of 80

but as Gibson stepped into the boat, by the light of a bull's-eye lantern, he saw the sailors exchanging meaningful looks. At the landing, Gibson stood in the stern, covering the crew with two pistols until the passengers had scrambled ashore. Half way back to the Ewing, one of the oarsmen, called Peter Black, threw himself on Gibson and seized his pistols. "Throw him overboard; that's quicker", shouted the others. The sailors seized Gibson and tossed him over the side; but he had hold of Black's neckerchief and pulled him in, too. Gibson attempted to twist Black's neckerchief and strangle him as they struggled together in the water. Meanwhile he was ducking the heavy oars with which the crewmen were endeavoring to bash in his skull. Black's shipmates reached over the side and pulled him back into the boat; rowed toward the shore, leaving Gibson swimming, treading water and calling for help. The lights of San Francisco twinkled across the black waters; singing and laughter came from a nearby vessel. Gibson's heavy woolen uniform became water-logged. He lost consciousness.

It was four o'clock in the morning when William Gibson regained consciousness. His brother, Lieut. Horatio Gates Gibson was by his side. He had been picked up by the crew of another ship and was being cared for ashore. Rewards of \$500. each had already been posted for the deserters, dead or alive. Horatio set men, the rest of them having deserted to the gold fields. Midshipman William Gibson was stationed on board the U. S. Schooner Ewing, anchored in the harbor.

The Navy also was having trouble in holding its men. Everyone wanted to be off to the gold fields, where professional men and day laborers grubbed side by side. In broad daylight, the crew of the naval vessel Ohio had taken the ship's launch and rowed ashore. Nothing further was seen or heard of them. The officers had been ordered to wear their pistols continually.

One September evening, Lieut. Horatio Gates Gibson and a group of fellow officers dined aboard the Ewing. Between nine and ten o'clock, a group of sailors with William Gibson in command was detailed to row them ashore. It was a very dark night,

out on horseback to warn the ranchers to be on the lookout for them. Other soldiers from the Army Post were also sent out. Within thirty-six hours, due to information furnished by some Indians whom the deserters had asked for food, they were in the brig of the Ewing. They took it for granted that Gibson was dead. Lieutenant Commander MacArthur of the Ewing (relationship to the General, if any, unknown) was an "officer of character" and he ordered an immediate court-martial. When Gibson walked in to testify, the eyes of the conspirators started from their sockets as though they were seeing a ghost. The court defined the offense as mutiny and, "a cowardly and murderous attack on an officer". The two ring-leaders, Peter Black and John Black were sentenced to be hanged; one on the Savannah and one on the Ewing. Gibson was nervous about this, but it seemed to afford great satisfaction to everyone else, excepting the conspirators. Peter Black's dying declaration was that his only regret was that he had not killed Gibson outright. Then a cannon boomed and the two villains dangled from the yard arms.

All the Yorkers were not so fortunate as Gibson in escaping death. Jacob G. Ettinger, aged 34, of York County, died on the way to California, about twenty-five miles beyond Fort Laramie. George Laumaster, aged 28, died shortly after his return in 1851. Most of the York Company, including Captain R. C. Woodward, Henry Hantz, George Rupp, and Dr. Henry L. Smyser were back in York by that time. John Hamilton Hartman sent back gold dust in payment for a subscription to the local paper which should have been ample proof that a home town boy had made good. Jacob Kent was said to have made out very well. As to the others, they didn't say much about it.

In 1857, a group of young men requested that having organized a debating society, they be granted the use of the room formerly occupied by the Lyceum. They assured the Trustees that "malicious and immoral conduct shall be prohibited as far as it may be in our power to prevent it".

The Irving Literary Society, organized in 1860, was still in existence ten years later. It met, not in the attic story, but in



Centre Hall.

The Junior Scientific Society was organized in 1870. The members assembled every Friday evening, and delivered lectures upon various subjects. "OUR EFFORT" was their monthly publication. The typesetting and press work was done by the boys. They worked in the attic, sometimes until late at night, when the place was so cold that the ink became thick and would not yield a satisfactory impression. Richard E. Cochran, whose father had edited the York Recorder, taught his schoolmates to set type. Edgar Fahs Smith was editor and contributed the scientific articles. There were also attempts at fiction and biography. Space fillers were lifted from such diverse sources as the Rural New Yorker and Harper's Magazine. The boys wrote under pseudonyms such as, Tyron Toodle, Brig. A. Dier, and Dick A. Dixon. The initials G. W. G. indicated that George W. Gross, later principal of the schools, was a contributor. Smyser Williams was a contributor. S. B. Heiges, a teacher, later well known for his work in horticulture and pomology, edited the section on Farming. The Academy archives contain an almost complete and the Edgar F. Smith Collection of the University of Pennsylvania, has what is believed to be a complete file of this Magazine. There is no record of any issue after April, 1872.

In 1886, there was again a Franklin Institute connected with the Academy. They challenged such opponents as the Emigsville Literary and Reading Circle to public debates, and on one occasion heard a lecture on the Battle of Bull Run; "delivered by a participant".

In the mid 1880's there was an unnamed Debating Society and in 1912 the Thaddeus Stevens Literary Society was organized whose existence lasted but a few years.

A yearbook entitled "Memoirs" was published in 1915.

The "young gentlemen of the Academy" sometimes considered themselves just a bit above other people, and it may have been this attitude which during the 1880's brought them a barrage of snowballs each winter noon at the corner of Beaver and Philadelphia Streets, from the boys of the High School.

The largest proportion of the Academy students who went on to College matriculated at Gettysburg. They were sometimes admitted as members of the Sophomore or even the Junior class. Others went to Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, the Pennsylvania State College, the University of Pennsylvania, Williams, Swarthmore, Ursinus, Muhlenberg, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, the Academy of Fine Arts, and many other institutions of high educational standing.

The last class to graduate from the York Collegiate Institute - York County Academy, June 9, 1948, which marked the ending of the secondary school; consisted of Florence Alverta Collins, Barbara Ann Kauffman, Emerson Wadsworth Mange, Jr., Fred M. Miller, James Garrison Morgan, Sylvia Gay Peckham, David Keen Shortess, Paul Elias Stambach, Joan Avis White and Virginia Snyder Zinn.

As the records pertaining to the students were not kept at the school but were taken away by the various teachers, it has been impossible to compile a complete list of all the students. However, the list which appears in the Appendix is significant, in the recurrence of old York names and the large number of professional men represented. Although there is a Johns Hopkins, a Horace Mann and a Herbert Hoover, they are not *the* Johns Hopkins, or *the* Horace Mann, or *the* Herbert Hoover.

## PUBLICATIONS

In a former chapter it was stated that the Academy was the outgrowth of a classical school conducted in York by the Reverend John Andrews, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church and later Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Traditionally, this school went back to 1770; but Dr. James Mulhern in his definitive "History of Secondary Education in Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1933) thinks this date is some years too early.

However, some years ago there was discovered in the Pennsylvania State Library a small volume entitled "The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, as Used in York Academy: To Which Are Added, a Collection of Psalms—Philadelphia: Printed

by Young, Stewart, and M'Culloch, the Corner of Chestnut and Second-streets. M.DCC.LXXX.VI''. This publication is dated a year before the granting of the charter and two years or more before the actual opening of the school. Whether, then, it is a liturgy used by Dr. Andrews, or whether it represents one of the preliminary steps taken by Dr. Campbell toward the organization of his new school, we do not know. Only one copy is known to exist, that in the State Library at Harrisburg. The Academy archives contain a beautifully bound photostatic reproduction of the book; and the Order was used to open the sesqui-centennial celebration in 1937.

Whatever may have been the origin of the book, it is the first publication of the Academy. Apart from newspaper notices, there seems to have been no catalogue or other publication until the issue of a "Catalogue of the York County Academy: A Classical School for Young Ladies, at York, Pa. D. B. Prince, Principal, Incorporated by Act of Legislature. 1856'', followed by a similar catalogue in 1857. Both were printed by John W. Woods, of Baltimore.

In 1885, Mr. C. C. Stauffer took charge of the school and issued a catalogue which in a sense served as an introduction to the centennial celebration of 1887, which is mentioned in the catalogue.

Apart from these pamphlets, no other catalogue of the Academy is known to have been issued.

In 1871, Edgar Fahs Smith and other students began the publication of a monthly magazine entitled "Our Effort", which was stated to be "Devoted to Science, Art, and Literature". It was published by the Junior Scientific Society for "50 cents a year in advance", with single numbers at five cents. There is something of a mystery as to the first issue. There is a VOL. I, No. 1, July, 1871, and another VOL. I, No. 1, August, 1871. The contents of the two issues are not identical, although the August number contains some of the items in the July issue. By August the Society had acquired an office at No. 145 North George Street. The publication continued at least until April,

1872, when VOL. I, No. 8, appeared. In that issue we learn that there was a change to a certain extent in the officers, through an election held in March, and that the then officers were:

President,	Smyser Williams
Vice President,	George W. Gross
Secretary,	E. F. Smith
Corresponding Secretary,	R. E. Cochran
Treasurer,	Asa J. Gaily

but that a new constitution had been adopted which abolished the office of Corresponding Secretary. We learn, too, that the organization of the Society was on March 24, 1871.

The only known copies of this magazine are those in the Academy archives, which contain the issues for July, August, September, October and November, 1871, and for January and April, 1872. Another file now believed to be complete is in the Edgar F. Smith Memorial Collection in the History of Chemistry in the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. This includes the issues above mentioned, together with those of December, 1871, and March, 1872, the latter issue stating that there was no issue for February, 1872.

Edgar Fahs Smith was Editor and Business Manager. The authors of the articles in the magazine are evidenced by initials or assumed names, with no clue to identity. However, beginning in October, 1871, there is a department entitled "Farm, Lawn & Garden", of which S. B. Heiges, then a teacher in the Academy and a well known agriculturalist, is designated as editor. The magazine was printed by the boys themselves.

A somewhat unusual publication was issued by "York Gazette Print" in 1874, entitled "Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Trusteeship of Charles A. Morris, Esq., in the York County Academy, York, Penna. November 28, 1873". This commemorates a resolution adopted by the Trustees when they discovered that Mr. Morris was about to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his election, whereupon he invited the Trustees to meet at his home and tendered them a dinner. It is interesting from the standpoint of reminiscences which go back to the earliest days



of the Academy.

In 1915 there was published by the students an attractive leather bound volume entitled "Memoirs 1915", with the subtitle, "Academy School Days". This followed the lines of the usual school annual, but seems to be the only volume of that nature ever issued from the Academy. It is dedicated

"To Prof. David H. Gardner, whose noble work is manifest in the lives of many whose good fortune it was to have him as an instructor and friend.

"Who has given not only instruction and inspiration, but his life to the making of others."

Coming, as it did, near the end of Professor Gardner's long career as a teacher and friend, this dedication may well be taken as an appropriate epitaph to a school-man who, like many other school-men before and since, gave his all to the instruction of youth without adequate money reward but with that greater reward embodied in the memories and affections of his students.

T H E

**ORDER, &c.**

—————

**MORNING PRAYER.**

M A S T E R.

**O** COME let us sing unto the Lord,  
let us heartily rejoice in the strength  
of our salvation.

S C H O L A R S.

Let us come before his presence with  
thanksgiving, and shew ourselves glad in  
him with psalms.

*(Here follows a psalm, and after the psalm a chapter  
of the sacred Scriptures is read by one of the scholars.)*

M A S T E R.

O come let us worship, and fall down  
and kneel before the Lord our maker.

S C H O L A R S.

For he is the Lord our God, and we are  
the people of his pasture, and the sheep of  
his hand.

**83146** M A S T E R.

PRAYER AND PSALM BOOK

VOL. I.

JULY, 1871.

No. 1.

# OUR EFFORT.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO

SCIENCE ART,

AND

LITERATURE.

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JUNIOR SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,  
YORK, PENN'A.

TERMS, 50 CENTS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE NUMBER, FIVE CENTS.

OUR EFFORT

## CHAPTER VIII

### *Academy for Young Ladies*

**D**URING the 18th century, the doubts of parents concerning the education of "young females" are revealed in the expression: "If girls become scholars, who will bake our puddings and pies?" It was also believed that "their brains were too light, their foreheads too small, their reasoning powers too defective, and their emotions too easily worked upon to make good students".

It is therefore somewhat surprising to find an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Herald and Advertiser*, published at York, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1798 which states:

"OPENED IN THE ACADEMY - An English Classical School, on a plan entirely new, but which has been approved by some of the *first literary characters in America*. The principal object of the plan...is to make the youth of both sexes intimately acquainted with the English language, to teach them to read, not only with correctness and elegance; but to explain the meaning, to point out the beauties of the best authors in the language; and in this manner to cultivate the understanding, and improve the taste at an early period of their lives."

Apparently, girls and boys were instructed together, as the minutes state the board (1801) selected "ten girls out of McMurry and sent them to the schoolroom of Adrain".

Those who regard juvenile delinquency as a modern problem, may be relieved to learn that it also existed in 1806. A meeting of the Trustees was called to act upon the case of two boys, aged ten and thirteen, who had "wilfully and designedly

shot a loaded gun" at some girl pupils of the Academy while they were playing on the Common, wounding two of them. It was decided that the pupils were entitled to the protection of the Trustees. Measures were taken to have the delinquents bound over to the next Court of Quarter Sessions by Major John Clark, a lawyer; Jacob Barnitz, Register of Wills, and Dr. Maxwell McDowell.

A quaint and charming report card, measuring eight by ten inches, belonging to Catherine Barnitz, and dated for the week of December 2, 1811, may be seen at the Historical Society of York County. Modern children note with alarm that school was held a half-day Saturday, and that the pupil was marked each morning and afternoon. Another of Catherine's report cards, this one for the week of February 8, 1813, states that she "missed two words in seplling". Printed on it are the rules observed at this time by the "Scholars belonging to the York Academy", concluding with this notation: "No scholar is taken for a shorter period than one quarter *except when expelled from the Academy*, in which case he must pay for the time he attended and no more..." "School hours, 9 A. M. and 1 P. M." "Signed, James Merrill, John Blanchard, D. H. Beardsley".

The following year Samuel Bacon and D. H. Beardsley added another rule, for the young ladies, "Parents and guardians are respectfully desired not to suffer those youth who attend the York Academy, to be out in the evening, in the street, as they *do* learn many bad things and *can* learn *nothing good* by it".

In September, 1812, under James Merrill, the schools were divided on a different plan. The classical scholars and those in the higher branches composed the first division; all other lads the second division, and the misses belonging to the Academy, the third division. Two of the scholarships given that year were awarded to girls.

On October 11, 1823, it was decided to divide the school into two classes; one for boys under the Reverend Stephen Boyer, and the other for girls, under David B. Prince. Up to this time, the school had been conducted in two divisions, the



English with Mr. Prince in charge, and the Classical under Mr. Boyer; each division apparently co-educational.

From then on the girls' school was conducted on the second floor, and it was suggested that a partition be made through the middle of the entry to keep the girls and boys "from interfering with each other". In fact, even the newspaper advertisements of the departments were kept discreetly separated until the 1860's. An account of a public examination occurs in the York Recorder for May 23, 1826: "In praise of the performances in the female department of the Academy...too much cannot be said...Flora had yielded her richest treasures to decorate the room. The room was filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen...only three Trustees were present, however, although all reside within the limits of the borough...the board, guardians of the institution, consists of twenty-four". (There were never more than twenty-one Trustees, as provided by the charter.) "The exercises commenced at half-past two, and continued until half-past five, the young ladies answering without hesitation, questions on geography, history and spelling. A short but appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Rector of St. John's Church"... "Each young lady had selected a piece for herself - 'Judah's Speech to Joseph' - 'The Death of Christ' by Blair, 'Anthony's oration over the Dead Body of Caesar' and Stein's, 'Maria'...The writer has not witnessed a greater effect...than was produced by the young ladies in Mr. Skinner's apartment of the Academy". One can fairly hear the young ladies swishing about in their best dresses upon this great occasion. At another time, the exhibition was carried over into the evening and concluded "with a rich treat of vocal music".

In 1828, a York Female Seminary sponsored by William McIlvaine, Charles Weiser, John Vogelsong, Thomas C. Hambly, Jacob Spangler, Thomas McGrath, James R. Reilly, John Evans, and P. A. Small, several of whom were also Trustees of the Academy, was advertised. This school was taught by a Miss Lindsey and a Miss Bowen, but there is no mention of its being conducted in the Academy.

In March, 1830, Hamilton Van Dyck, succeeding Mr. Skinner, agreed to take charge of the Female Department provided he were allowed "to adopt and pursue his own mode of tuition". "Sometimes I *ache* to be with my school again", Mr. Van Dyck states in a letter to the Trustees. He had been conducting his own Select School for Young Ladies the previous year at Mrs. Haller's house in South George Street.

Exulting over the "spacious and beautiful school rooms and pleasure grounds of the Academy", he declares, however, that the class rooms must be painted; they must be "prepared handsomely, as we shall expect boarding as well as day students; then they will be kept neat as sitting rooms". As teachers, he proposes "My sister, Miss Kathleen Van Dyck, a plain and somewhat diffident young lady, but an excellent instructress"; Mrs. Sarah A. Young and Miss Lucia Lasell, all of whom were engaged.

The following advertisement was to be inserted in the newspapers: "YORK COUNTY FEMALE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will commence on the first Wednesday in April next, under the instruction of three ladies, all of much experience and well-earned reputation as teachers". "There shall be two sessions in the year of 24 weeks each commencing hereafter in May and November". "The scholars shall be '*embraced*'...(he thinks better of this; crosses it out and substitutes)...'*placed*' in four principal divisions".

Mr. Van Dyck also proposed that an "infant school" be conducted in the Academy. Until 1816, New England children had been required *to know how to read and write* before they were admitted to school. In that year, Infant or Primary schools taught by women and admitting children from four to eight years of age were opened for the first time. The masters at the Academy, however, had always been expected to teach the A-B-C pupils as well as the more advanced scholars, so the Trustees apparently thought an Infant School unnecessary.

Mr. Prince, who had left York in 1828, returned to head the Female Department in 1834, but in 1838, he stated that the

enrollment was declining due to the establishment of public schools. Parents claimed they could not afford to pay both taxes and tuition for their daughters' education. Mr. Prince told the Trustees that the income from 20 pupils at \$4. each was not sufficient to support a male teacher. However, the State Legislature passed a bill making an appropriation for Female Academies of \$125. per quarter, for the years 1838 to 1843. This seemed to have solved the problem of finances for the time being.

On August 24, 1847, John F. Hey of Baltimore, declined the invitation of the Trustees to accept a position as Principal of the Female School, his reason being: "The proximity of the Male school" and he was sure that his "patrons and pupils would feel the same". It seems fairly certain that he had not asked the girls their opinion. Failing to interest the Trustees in establishing a school for girls elsewhere, Mr. Hey opened his own Cottage Hill Seminary.

By March, 1848, Mr. Prince had again been granted the use of the room upstairs for the purpose of opening a Female School. In spite of his excellent teaching, Mr. Prince seems to have been opposed by several Trustees who thought that the Academy had been chartered only as a male school. Mr. Prince pointed out that the charter actually stated that the school shall be for the instruction of *youth* in the Dead Languages, Arts, Sciences, Literature, and that no mention is made of male or female, and that the Board shall appoint the teacher or teachers, clearly contemplating more than one school. He also pointed out that his department had been continually discriminated against, as the Male School had been refurnished with desks and stoves, and \$25. for coal allowed, while the Female School had been allowed but \$20.

In one of Mr. Prince's annual reports to the State Superintendent of Schools, a clear picture is given of how he conducted his school: "Instructors; myself, a young lady from New England and occasionally my daughters; Average daily hours, 6; Two sessions of five months each, beginning in September and February; School closes in June for two months of vacation;

Sixty students are enrolled, three on scholarships; There are generally some in the school who are studying with the view to fit themselves for teachers in the Borough, the County and in Baltimore, thus bringing to the common schools cultivated tastes and refinement of manners; Moral and religious instruction is daily inculcated and the exercises are commenced every morning with reading the scriptures and prayer; The bulk of our recitations are in the morning; The age of the pupils varies from 9 to 18; We have no library attached to this department. There is an apparatus belonging to the institution. I have a private apparatus which cost about \$150.; No boarders were taken; The amount received for the year was about \$1,600.; Salary of the Principal, \$500.; Expenses, Teachers, \$550. Boarding and washing three, \$150.; Coal and wood, \$75.; For cleaning rooms, repairing stoves and furniture, \$10.”.

Mr. Prince was quick-tempered and severe, but while corporal punishment was common in the Male School, the girls were generally let off with a severe scolding or were kept after school. This punishment was regarded much more seriously than it is today. Miss Elizabeth Evans (“Ivvy”) Cochran, having failed to memorize all the Kings of England since the Norman Conquest, had been kept in. She locked herself into her room to cry, refused to come down to supper, and the whole family was shrouded in gloom at her disgrace.

The girls dug flower beds in the lot. They played circus both in the South Room and out-of-doors. Possibly they tried to imitate the performers described in an advertisement in the York Recorder: “Master Charles, a youth of ten years, who will stand up on his horse in full speed”; “Mr. Siegne will perform on the horse, Favorite, terminating with great vaulting on the famous horse, Noble”; “The elegant horse, Monarch, will – at the command of his master – bring a handkerchief, hat, basket, and gun”; “Mr. Bell, on the swift horse, Butterfly, will ride standing on his head, his feet erect in the air, terminating with a lofty somerset in full speed”.



Encouraged, apparently, by the fact that the Female Department was conducted so successfully by Mr. Prince, it was decided to promote it as a boarding school, there being more than 500 Female Seminaries in existence in Pennsylvania during the 1800's.

At a cost of \$25. quite a pretentious catalogue was issued in 1856 and again in 1857. The charming old pamphlet reads in part: "A CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES... designed to furnish a thorough course of instruction to young ladies of this and neighboring states...York has always been proverbial for the strict moral character of its inhabitants...the country around is rich in varied and beautiful scenery, while its numerous churches offer accommodations to Christians of almost every creed...The Academy itself occupies one of the most beautiful and healthful sites in town, enjoying freedom from chills and fevers, the mail stages...telegraph...advantages to be considered. While it is sufficiently near to enjoy the benefits of pavements and thus save the young ladies from exposure... it yet lies open to the country, and but a few rods from green fields and meadows, and with the range of Blue Mountains in sight...Students boarding with the Principal will be treated with parental kindness and receive assistance in the preparation of their lessons. The residence of the Principal is delightfully situated on the same lot with the Academy...and is open to a free circulation of air...the rooms are large and well-ventilated and (a surprisingly modern note) the whole house is warmed by a furnace in the cellar...No charge will be made for fuel or lights...unless the pupils want their private rooms warmed...when there will be an extra charge for fuel and lights".

The names of the Trustees, bristling with "Reverends", "Honorable" and "Esquires", conveyed an air of reassuring respectability. More lawyers, ministers and professors were given as references in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and Yarmouth, Maine; cities from which it was hoped students would be attracted. Next appears a long list of the subjects taught.



DAVID B. PRINCE

Mr. Prince had the good sense to keep the curriculum free from those "ornamental subjects" such as hair-work, painting on satin, lace-making, and fringing which were popular in girls' schools during the 1800's. "Neatness, order and punctuality" were "inculcated" since "the education of a young lady is not completed unless she is trained up with a view to her domestic duties as the head of a household". As to rules, "Young ladies are more at leisure on Saturday afternoon and evening, than any other time in the week, and can see their friends most conveniently at that time". "Pupils are not expected to see callers in study hours, nor on the Sabbath except in special cases". "Boarders furnish their own towels and napkins and all articles of wearing apparel must be durably marked with the name of the pupil in full. Overshoes and an umbrella should not be forgotten in the outfit".

Thus, the catalogue seems to take care of everything, but it does not seem to have attracted many students from a distance. In 1856, of the 63 girls enrolled, only four were from outside York County; two being from Baltimore, one from Cumberland, and one from Allegheny County. In 1857, out of the 74 enrolled, three were from Maryland, one from Virginia, and one from Cumberland County.

Upon finishing their studies at the Academy, some girls became teachers; others probably married early and reared the large families of the time. Alice Margaret Smyser went on to Lutherville Seminary, Lutherville, Maryland; later, Maryland College for Women. In fact, no young lady could hope for a college education until about 1833, when Oberlin College opened in Ohio to bring "within the reach of the misjudged and neglected sex all the instructive privileges which hitherto have unreasonably distinguished the leading sex from theirs". As late as 1849, the Pennsylvania School Journal stated: "No graduate of a Female Seminary has ever presented her papers at a College for matriculation. Such would be regarded as strong-mindedness, and a sacrifice of unsullied delicacy of thought, taste, manners, and propriety".

However, in 1853, the Pennsylvania Female College, near Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery County, was incorporated; followed in the same year by the Pennsylvania Female College at Harrisburg. The Pittsburg Female College was chartered in 1854; Wilson Female College at Chambersburg, in 1869; Susquehanna Female College at Selinsgrove in 1868, and Allentown Female College in 1868.

On the whole, however, girls were not much attracted to college until the 1880's, and by that time the Female Department of the Academy had been discontinued. A letter to the Trustees from George W. Ruby, signed also by S. B. Heiges, and dated March 1, 1870, says: "Permit me to suggest the excluding of female students from the Academy after the first of April next, or at least, of suspending the Female Department for one year". As early as 1858 Mr. Ruby had referred contemptuously to the girls as the "fluctuating material of which one-half of the school is composed". Now he states: "1. We are under the necessity of maintaining some 12 or 15 classes in the Female Department which could be dispensed with if all the pupils were of the same sex. 2. It is exceedingly difficult to procure a competent and acceptable lady teacher. 3. The precedent we have of mixed schools shows that they result in failure more frequently than in prosperity. 4. There seems to be very little demand for a female school at this time...while there IS a demand for a well-conducted male school. 5. The location and surroundings of the Academy are by no means inviting to young ladies. (Cigar box factories, car shops and other industries had moved into the neighborhood. How times had changed since the pavements, the green fields, meadows, Blue Mountains and freely circulating air were all described so alluringly in the catalogue of 1856.) 6. Action...in accordance with the suggestions made would afford introduction of the Normal School. 7. Since I have had charge of the two departments, I have had more annoyance, care, and trouble than I had during the 16 years previous".

Accordingly, on May 1, 1870, a special meeting of the Trustees was held and the Female Department was discontinued



"as of the first day of April next". A request was presented in 1883 for a Female School to be again held in the Academy building, but nothing came of it. It was not until the reciprocal teaching agreement of the York County Academy with the York Collegiate Institute was arranged in 1929, that girls' names again appear upon the rolls of the Academy.

## TEACHERS OF THE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES

David Brainard Prince (1790-1876) (Teacher 1817-1823; 1834-1838; 1848-1866) "a prince of teachers", and for intervals during almost half a century, Principal of the Female Department, was born in North Yarmouth, Main District, Massachusetts, and educated at Bridgeton, Maine.

He taught in New England until 1815, and then two years in Maryland. In May, 1817, he came to York to interview Dr. Cathcart; the Trustees appointed him head of the English Department, in which he soon had 68 pupils as against Stephen Boyer's 18 studying the classics. In the fall of 1823, he resigned and opened a private school for girls a mere block and a half from the Academy, at the corner of Market and Beaver Streets. However, by September, 1834, he was back again, succeeding Mrs. Sarah A. Young, and remained until 1838. He again resigned, moved to Baltimore, and taught there in a Young Ladies' Seminary. In 1848, he returned to York, again became Principal of the Young Ladies' Department, and remained until February 19, 1866. During this period, he lived in the parsonage and took in boarding pupils, and conducted a large and flourishing school.

Mr. Prince was President of the Bible, Charity and Sunday School Society in 1823; and was made an elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1828. He was a Past Master of the York Lodge of Masons, and at the time of Lafayette's second visit to York, a member of the reception committee. In a letter dated February 15, 1825, he describes the famous Frenchman: "I had the honor to be much about his person and enjoyed his conversa-

tion. He speaks the English very readily, making use of good and appropriate language, tho' he has much of the French accent. Has a very pleasing and expressive countenance, eyes full, large nose, eye-brows much arched, and when he speaks, he throws them up and down with much expression, his countenance lightened with a smile, every look and gesture manifesting earnestness and great sincerity, seem to give peculiar interest to whatever he says. When I said to him, "General, I am happy to see you look so well, you appear much younger than I expected", he replied: "Thank you, sir. I have enjoyed very good health. I am 67 years old". "You have been in this place before"? "I was here once in '77. I stayed but a short time – 36 hours – my business was with Congress and the Board of War". I said to him: "When do you return to Europe"? He replied, "I shall go, perhaps the latter part of next summer or in the fall. I must be in Boston on the 17th of June. They are going to build an elegant monument there, and I am to lay the cornerstone". This was the Bunker Hill Monument. Daniel Webster delivered the address. Mr. Prince concludes: "As it is so fashionable, I thought I must say something about Lafayette".

After his retirement, Mr. Prince lived for many years in York, revered and respected. He died at the age of 86 years.

Mr. Prince employed as assistants, a number of young ladies of good family from New England. Among these were Miss Bingham of Connecticut. She was born in the Hawaiian Islands, daughter of the Reverend Hiram Bingham, missionary, who gave the Hawaiians their first written alphabet. Elizabeth C. and Rachel J. Symonds, "ladies of culture and refinement", were sisters of Joseph W. Symonds, Judge of the Superior Court of Maine. In 1870, they opened their own school for young ladies in Portland.

Eliza L. Pierce (1838–1879) was the daughter of Honorable Josiah Pierce of Gorham, Maine. She was educated at the Maine Female Seminary. Kate A. Wilson of Eastport, had taught at the Maine Female Seminary in 1858. There were also Miss M. S. Cadwell of Massachusetts; Miss Millard of Connecticut;

Miss Luxbury and Miss Clark of Maine. His daughter, Mary, also assisted him and later taught music at the York Collegiate Institute.

A much-loved principal was Georgiana Coulson, who conducted the school from 1838 until 1848. She was a successful teacher and her schools were always large. She went from York to Baltimore, where she taught in the Carey School. She is buried in Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland. Miss Bowie, Miss Major, and Mary Broomall of Port Deposit, Maryland, were Miss Coulson's assistants.

From the time that George W. Ruby served as principal of both schools until the discontinuance of the Female Department in 1870, the following were teachers: Miss E.W. Rondthaler, a graduate of the Seminary for Young Ladies at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Hannah Crocker, educated in New Hampshire, and who had taught for nine years in a State Normal School in Wisconsin; Amanda Fahs, and Mary Gallagher, who later became Mrs. George W. Heiges.

Enos Fletcher was in charge of the Young Ladies' School, 1823-1824.

Luther S. Skinner (Teacher 1823-1830) was from Royalton, Vermont. He beautified the schoolroom with plants which were cared for by the Young ladies; had their playground graded and sodded, forming two grassy mounds, a larger and a smaller, which became known later as the Indian Burial Mound. This remained until the 1890's. He taught the young ladies to play various games; among them, battledore, the present-day badminton, and grace hoops, in which a hoop was tossed and caught on two sticks.

After teaching for several years, he announced his intention of visiting Vermont. This announcement was received with tears and sobs by the girls, to whom "the Northern State seemed as distant as the North Pole". He left York and went to Philadelphia, where he studied dentistry. There remains in the archives of the Academy, a testimonial to "his correct moral deportment, and faithfulness as a teacher".

William Henry Kurtz (1804–1868) lawyer, taught in the Young Ladies' Department during Mr. Skinner's absence. He attended the York County Academy, studied law, and was admitted to the York County Bar in 1828. He was prosecuting attorney of York County; elected to the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses (1851–1855), and afterwards resumed the practice of law.

Hamilton Van Dyck (Teacher 1830–1831) a native of Schoharie, New York, was a man of liberal education and had taught successfully elsewhere. His plan for conducting the school has been outlined. In January, 1831, he resigned because of ill health.

Kathleen Van Dyck (Teacher 1830–1832) after her brother's resignation, remained and conducted the school with Mrs. Sarah A. Young.

Lucia Lasell, of Schoharie, New York, attended the Troy Female Seminary, Troy, New York; now the Emma Willard School, during 1829–1830.

E. Frederici, was Professor of Languages, and Mr. Bentz and Mrs. Dreyer were teachers of music in the Female Department in 1831.

Mrs. Sarah A. Young (Teacher 1830–1834) came to York from Morristown, New Jersey. The widow of a Presbyterian clergyman, she held the sale of her husband's theological and and miscellaneous books one evening "at early candlelight", and boarded a number of girls at her home to supplement her salary. A lady of culture, attractive in appearance and possessed of a quiet dignity, she both commanded the respect of her pupils and won their love. During her later years she lived in Reading, Pennsylvania.

Amanda C. Fahs (Teacher c. 1867) was also a teacher in the public schools. She married Henry M. Crider, publisher and bookseller.

Mary E. Gallagher (Teacher c. 1868) married George W. Heiges, Esq., who also taught at the Academy.



## REMINISCENCES OF AN INCORRIGIBLE CHILD (1849-1859)

Among the reminiscences collected for the Centennial Celebration in 1887, is an unsigned letter with the above heading, which brings to life the beloved teachers and lively misses of the Female Department.

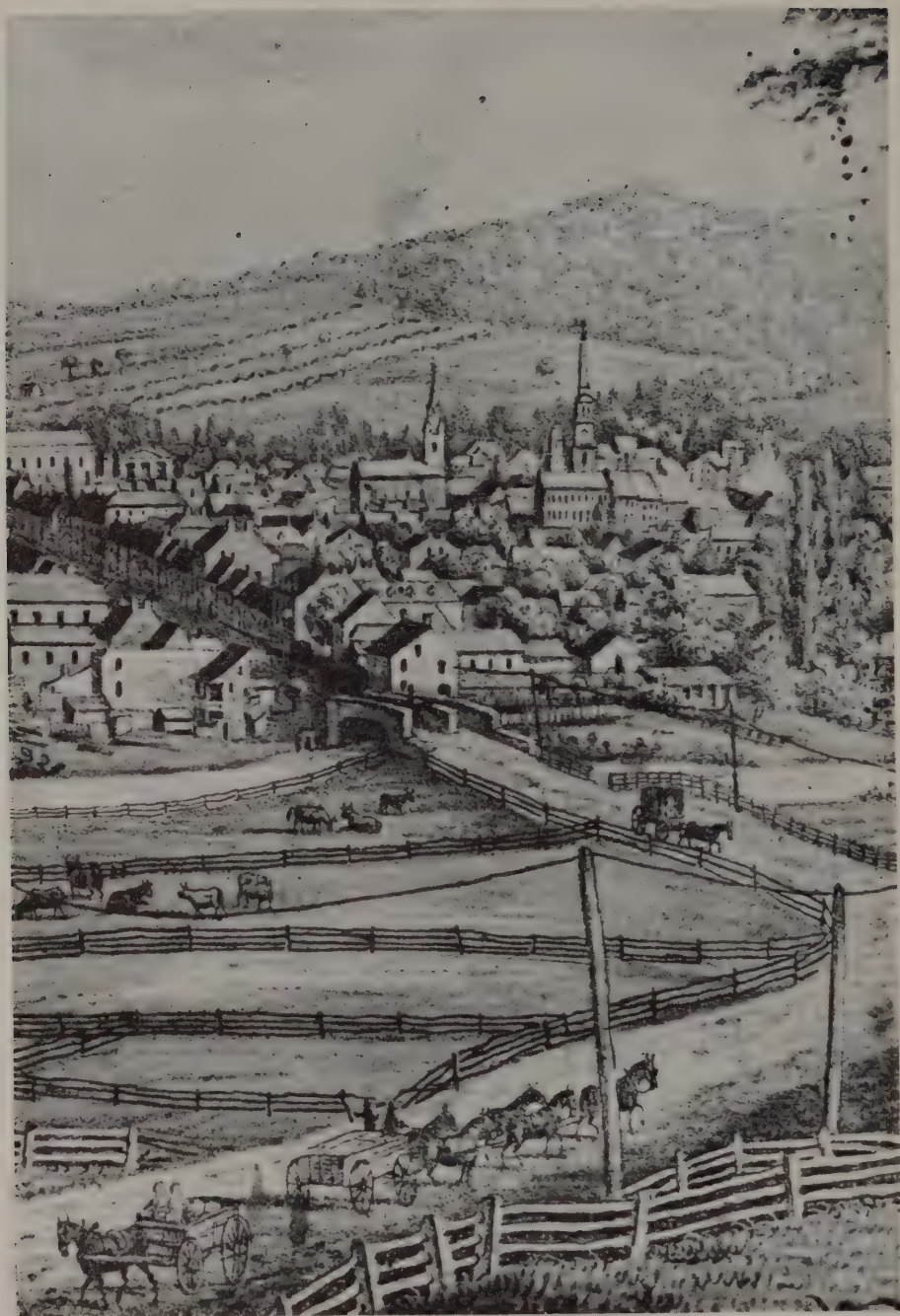
The writer is unidentified excepting that she bore the nickname of "Rubus" since her hair was "as red as a brick and her cheeks still redder". She writes in part: "At the time of entering Mr. Prince's school, skipping to the Academy over a path of tan-bark, Mr. Prince seated me next to a young lady who could help me with my lessons, and whisper to me quietly. I was the youngest pupil of all, and went to sleep every afternoon during writing period much to the amusement of the older girls. He provided me with the single book needed and heard my lesson or two a day. As I made my way homeward well in advance of the regular hour for closing, I remarked to the children in the street, 'I go to the 'Cademy and sit next to a big girl'."

"As I grew older I rather prided myself on being the most mischievous girl in the school. Mr. Prince once said to my mother, "Madam, your daughter has a good mind, but she lacks application and is as full of mischief as a dog is of fleas"."

"Mrs. Dan Gip, the janitor's wife, made 'Mosy sugar' in the apartment beneath, and during study hours, the aroma used to come stealing up the staircase and in around the doors. The little fluted cakes looked especially tantalizing on the days when we had no pennies".

"How we did love to play and romp on Louis Meredith's lumber pile. When we became too riotous, Louis would give chase."

"One summer afternoon, I sit in the crowded school room of the old Academy, gazing from the window...my eyes are fixed on the stage coach...the same one which carried Charles Dickens when he visited York in 1842...slowly toiling up the whitish sandy hill, on the Turnpike to Harrisburg. I want to be



TURNPIKE TO HARRISBURG

in that coach. I want to go on, on, far up to the breezy mountains and sparkling waters. The air is so oppressive. It seems to me I can not draw a full breath. The Harrisburg coach struggles on. It seems so small now,---like a fly crawling up the whitewashed wall. Now it reaches the brow of the hill, and now it disappears---".

"There to the left is Willis's Woods, how delightfully cool it looks this afternoon with the cloud shadows passing over it. I know of deep shady hollows...rich with the breath of pine trees, where the school girls have spent long lovely days. I hope Miss Coulson will take us there again. It is at least a week since we had a picnic and that is a long time in warm weather. How refreshing Willis's spring would be this afternoon with its walled basin for the cattle and the deep cleft where the water gushes out and runs off into the brook. Many a time have I paddled in that brook barefoot. Willis's old house of grey stone looks almost as cool as the woods. I can see Friend Samuel, in his broad-brimmed hat, slowly pacing up and down the veranda".

"From this window I can catch a glimpse of the little creek. It is not much wider than a fashionable sash ribbon. When Mary (one of the boarding pupils) wants to provoke the York girls, she says, 'If I was only mad enough to have a good bit of spring in me, I could jump clear across it, just as easy'."

"I am roused, by an inquiry about Geography class, and I have not even looked at the lesson. Miss Coulson knows I have been idling and yawning and day dreaming. Instead of doing "dismal fractions" I have been drawing coaches and horses and a most striking likeness of Friend Willis in his long-skirted coat".

"Miss Coulson is a dear pleasant teacher, with grey eyes, a pale face and firm lips. She is large framed but not coarse, and walks with a slow, rolling motion. In the winter she lets the girls draw her about the school garden on a sled, and she plays battledore with us in the South end room without any fear of the ghost of Mills, the Aeronaut, who died in that room".



"The monitor reports that the water bucket is empty. Miss Coulson deputizes me as one of the water carriers. I love to go to the well. It is a strange place".

"Across the street from the Academy is an old-fashioned church and beneath the cellars of that church is the well. The water bucket goes rumbling down, down and plunges into the ice-cold water. The cellar itself is a ghostly place. The children report that people have been buried in it. It would scarcely seem unnatural to see phantom figures glide from behind those mouldy pillars. It would not seem out of place to find 'the ring and the chain' rusting in the stone column and bloody stains upon the ground"

"We return with the water, but it does not make us any cooler. Father Boyer brings his moon-like face and portly body through the door. He teaches the boys in the room below and tells Miss Coulson that he can keep his boys quieter than she can her girls, which is a fact."

"I am somewhat a favorite of Father Boyer. He lends me his old roan horse 'to gallop some of the wildness out of me'. I had the horse this morning and raced through the green lanes, and over the briary uplands. I would have tried the sandy turn-pike — but had no money to pay the toll."

"The afternoon wears on. The wind is rising. We shall have a storm and no more of this intense heat. The trees in Willis's woods are slanting and bowing furiously. Old Sammy is scattling about, closing the windows and blinds, with a checkered handkerchief tied over his broad-brim. School dismissed, we go home in a pour of rain. 'Tis grand."

"Mr. Prince was a most excellent and thorough teacher, severe in manner and rigid in discipline. His eyes seemed to be everywhere, yet the girls managed to pass notes tucked in their hightopped shoes, from desk to desk, and even to lower communications from the windows to the boys below."

"Mr. Prince, however, held the boys utterly unfit to associate with his girls, yet some of us would go home with these terrible boys as escorts, some discreet female friend guarding



us from a considerable distance in the rear.”

“In my last term of school in 1859, I had entered my teens and began to feel my importance more each day. After the long summer vacation, as we all, boys and girls, turned into the schoolyard, I instantly lost my heart to a certain brown-eyed lad. He was attired in a new, dark green merino jacket said (by those who ought to know) to have been made out of one of his mother’s dresses, and worn with his last year’s Sunday pantaloons of grey cloth. He is to-day a learned Judge”.

Unfortunately, the chronicle ends at this point.


The reference to Mills the Aeronaut in this reminiscence has its origin in these facts and circumstances: On July 29, 1835, James Mills made his tenth balloon ascension from the Common. A large concourse of people from York, Adams and Lancaster Counties assembled to witness the spectacle. He floated over the Susquehanna and came to earth in Columbia. In September of the same year, having burst a blood vessel on Friday, on the following Sunday, against the advice of his friends, he went to the Academy where he kept his balloon in the vacant South room. Not returning to his boarding house, either to dine or sup, his friends became uneasy and going to look for him, found him in the South room “entirely destitute of life”. The newspaper account concludes with: “Needless to say, the balloon ascension scheduled for next Saturday will not be held”.



## CHAPTER IX

# *Educational Contributions*

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MOVEMENT

 HE Sunday School is so much a part of American life today that few people realize that it was one of the great socializing forces of the 19th century; interwoven with the development of democratic government and popular education. Green, in his history of England, states that modern education in the British dominions began with the Sunday Schools.

Sunday Schools began as the result of a chance meeting on a Sunday in 1780, between the Reverend Thomas Stock and Robert Raikes, member of the religious Society of Friends who was the editor and proprietor of the Gloucester Journal, in Hare Lane, Gloucester, England. They had observed children who worked in the nearby pin factory all week, wretched and ragged in appearance, playing at chuck in the street, and cursing and swearing. The clergyman and editor were agreed that here was opportunity for improvement under proper direction and guidance. Editor Raikes, a faithful churchgoer and Bible student, rented a kitchen in Sooty Alley. He gathered together a number of boys and proceeded to teach them to spell, read and write; and to tell them Bible stories. He saw to it that they were washed, and decently clad. That there were moments when patience and strategy was necessary is gathered from the story that if a boy tried to run away, Raikes tied a log of wood to his leg.

Although denounced as a "faddist" and "Bobby Wildgoose" by some, Raikes soon won the support of Charles James Fox, Hannah More, and many others. Within a half dozen years,

Editor Raikes had spread his idea, through the medium of his newspapers, over England, and a quarter million children were being taught in Sunday Schools. By reason of achievement, Raikes is regarded as the founder of the English Sunday School.

From England the movement spread to the United States. The first American Sunday School as we think of it and know it today, began in Philadelphia in 1790. It was sponsored by Dr. Benjamin Rush, Universalist, signer of the Declaration of Independence, founder of Dickinson College, and father of many reform and philanthropic movements. Bishop William White, an Episcopalian, who had been chaplain of the Continental Congress in York during the Revolution, and Matthew Carey, publisher and Roman Catholic, also appeared at the first meetings. These three men, with the assistance of a number of other Philadelphians, founded the First-Day Schools, and the First-Day Society, out of which developed the American Sunday School Union (1824) with all its missionary, teaching, and publishing activities. The laymen who have since been active in the Sunday School Movement would form a roster of distinguished Pennsylvanians from 1790 down to the present time.

Among these would certainly be counted Samuel Bacon of York, who served as teacher in the Academy during 1812. However, at the time he established the first Sunday School, August 17, 1817, he was prosecuting attorney for York County.

A number of citizens of the Borough of York, representing several religious denominations met on Thursday, August 7, 1817, at Abner Thomas' Lancastrian School Room to deliberate concerning the formation of a Sunday afternoon school.

It was resolved unanimously that:

"Whereas the manner in which many children, and youth spend the afternoon of the Lord's Day in this Borough by assembling together, for the purpose of amusement and improper conversation, in the homes, alleys and streets, and by frequenting the Creek, and other places, not proper to be visited on the Sabbath Day, tends to corrupt their morals, and to introduce them gradually to the commission of crimes of great magnitude; and whereas it is essential to the temporal and eternal welfare of all, to be able to read and be well acquainted with the Holy



Scriptures; and make them as well the rule of their faith, as the guide of their lives, Therefore Resolved,

That a Sunday afternoon School be established in York free for all white children, to be kept for the present at the Lancastrian school house: to open at two and close at four o'clock in the afternoon, in which children shall be taught to read and understand the Holy Scriptures"

The school was to be opened Sunday, August 10, 1817, but a disastrous flood, in which the Spring Forge dam was carried away, occurred on Saturday, August 9, and the opening of the school was postponed until August 17. Twenty-six children presented themselves and the Sunday School was conducted so successfully that the same afternoon, another meeting of the citizens was held, and the Bible, Charity and Sunday School Society of York County was formed with Samuel Bacon, Esq., as President, William Armstrong as Secretary, and William Roberts as Treasurer. The Board of Managers elected the Judges, the Justices of the Peace and the clergy of York County as honorary members.

The Society pledged itself to improve the condition of the children and youth of the town, including the colored people. The young people were to be cautioned against tavern-haunting upon the Sabbath, riding, bathing, going to the country, and engaging in profane or political conversation. Parents were admonished to become teachers in the Sunday School or else to retire to their houses for reading and devotions. Bacon was the only man of professional status in the association; the others being shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, masons and blacksmiths, almost to a man. Many of the learned and genteel people of York stood aloof from the Sunday School Society, and in fact, some accused Bacon of disgracing himself and his profession by associating with low people. "They neither raise their hand nor give a cent," he declared in a letter to a friend.

In an endeavor to overcome these prejudices, James C. Steen, professor of languages in the Academy, the Reverend Stephen Boyer, afterwards principal, and the Reverend Robert Cathcart, President of the Board, all preached sermons in favor of the Sunday School Society.

Each pupil was requested to bring his own Bible or Testament, and a set of rules was adopted August 28, 1817, by the organizers of the Society:

“1st Persons desirous of learning to read shall be admitted as scholars.

2nd There shall be five classes as follows: to wit

1st All such as read in the Testament.

2nd All such as can read short sentences.

3rd All such as can read and spell words of two or more syllables.

4th All such as can read and spell words of two or more letters.

5th All such as are unacquainted with their letters.

3rd Each scholar shall come at the appointed hour decently clad and clean and shall obey all orders of the teachers.

4th No improper conduct shall be tolerated in school or going to or from school.

5th Scholars may be admonished or expelled for bad conduct.

6th A roll shall be kept and called at the close of the school.

7th No scholar shall speak to another scholar or leave his or her seat without permission.”

The scholars assembled at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the school was opened with an exhortation to keep the Sabbath holy. The Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer were recited, and the catechism repeated either in German or English, as the parents requested. Then the classes were separated and those who could read, studied the Testament under the direction of a teacher, while those who could not were diligently instructed. Hymns and Bible verses, which had been memorized, were repeated. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the classes again assembled in one room, a hymn was sung, a prayer offered, and the school dismissed.

Attendance at the Sunday School increased rapidly. Within six months, 200 pupils were enrolled and the school had quite outgrown the Lancastrian school rooms. A petition was made to the trustees of the York County Academy for the use of the attic story. The grant of the Academy was made on the 20th of January, 1818:

"Whereas application has been made by the board of Managers of the Sunday Schools in the Borough of York for the upper rooms of the Academy for the purpose of teaching on the afternoon of Sundays...The Trustees of the Academy resolve, that permission be granted to the managers of the Sunday School to occupy the upper room of the building on every Sunday afternoon until otherwise ordered..."

In pursuance of the above the Society soon after fitted up three rooms for the schools, at a very considerable expense.

When the first Sunday School was established in York County, there were 16,000 free white children in the County of school age. There were not more than 5000 attending any kind of school, even during the winter season when they could be spared from work. It was pointed out that there were 52 Sabbaths in the year, equivalent to three months of schooling. Sunday Schools involved no expense for tuition or books and no loss of time from work. They offered the added advantage of the improved manners and morals to be gained from religious instruction. Parents, guardians and masters were quick to see the advantage of this kind of school for their children, young servants and apprentices.

However, the expansion of Sunday Schools in York brought with it attendant financial difficulties. It was soon apparent that the Society would have to provide Testaments, hymn books, spelling books and primers for most of the pupils.

The Society was affiliated with the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia through which supplies were purchased. A typical order follows:

Sunday School Spelling Books, per dozen	\$1.50
Premium Books                   "   "	1.50
Early Piety                       "   "	1.20
History of Hester Wilimot       "   "	.75
Poacher's Daughter             "   "	.50

"Lambs"	" "	.25
Red Tickets per M		1.25
Blue Tickets		.87½
Alphabetical cards	" "	.25
Class Papers		.25
Important Address to Sunday School Teachers		1.00

From this it will be seen that the practice of rewarding attendance, good behavior and the memorization of Bible texts with blue and red tickets, has been practiced in York County since the first days of the Sunday Schools. Hymn books were given for a certain number of red tickets.

Sunday school literature was declared to be superior to the secular children's books of the day, the colored pictures of which "vitiate the taste and leave no relish for moral or religious truths." The Sunday School spelling book was recommended "to be read in every daily school in the state; in this class of books it holds first rank."

Each regular member of the Society paid 50 cents dues semi-annually and honorary members, with the exception of the ministers and magistrates, paid \$2. annually. The constitution was ordered printed and distributed to the public, after which a committee called upon the citizens of York for contributions. After more than six months of the Society's existence, \$100. had been collected, but the purchase of books and Sunday School papers, left but \$2.11 in the treasury. With the removal of the Sunday School to the Academy, further increased enrollment would mean increased expense, which would have to be met.

Samuel Bacon, William Jones and William Roberts were appointed to prepare a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives. By the 29th of January, 1818, a great number of signatures of the most respectable people in town had been obtained.

"To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The members of the 'Bible Charity and Sunday School Society' of the County of York, declare that Whereas a Society...hath been established in said County for the purpose of establishing and maintaining Charity



Schools on the Sabbath and at other times, for the education of the poor and also for the purpose of distributing the Holy Scriptures and religious and moral tracts among the poor, gratis...That said Society are without funds to carry on their schools effectively...Your petitioners...state that there are certain fines and forfeitures imposed by law on persons guilty of blasphemy, profane cursing and swearing, Sabbath breaking, intoxication and other offenses of a like trend, the one moiety of which is now payable to the supervisors of the Highways...Said fines are seldom paid over as directed...but...generally remain in the hands of the magistrates...The public would be much more benefitted by transferring them to this institution...The undersigned therefore pray that said fines and forfeitures be made payable to said Society in such manner and under such regulation as may be judged expedient”.

Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., a Trustee of the Academy and a member of the Senate from York County, introduced a bill (No. 131 Senate File Record 7, Feb. 1818) and high hopes were entertained for its passage. But although it passed the Senate, it was lost in the lower house.

At about this time, in spite of its straitened circumstances, the Society refused a sum of money offered to it. Some of the members pointed out that it was quite different to receive money collected in punishment for crime than to take that resulting from the “commission of a crime”, namely, a “theatrical presentation”. This was a presentation of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER which had been given in the Court House by the Thalian Society in December, 1818.

However, in spite of its slender funds, and with Samuel Bacon convinced of the importance of his work, (“We are now teaching the future rulers and magistrates of our county”) the Society did not hesitate to go forward in the establishing of new Sunday Schools in every village in the County where twenty scholars could be gathered together. Horse-hire and other necessities were met by the Society.

Bacon, as usual was the most zealous member of the committee. His work often took him away from home from Saturday until Monday, and he often addressed as many as three schools on a single Sabbath, going without food the whole day. Some of these schools were twenty or even twenty-five miles from York and Bacon traveled to them all weather, “horse and sleigh almost buried in snowbanks” during the very inclement winter of

1818, and other times "drenched in rain".

He had to overcome the prejudice of various denominations and had to squelch, sometimes in writing, the rumors which sprang up. Jacob Pent's Sunday School was suspended when a report was circulated that the officers and teachers received annual salaries of from \$200. to \$500. and those whose children attended would be taxed. At the Bald Hills, parents would not allow the names of their children to be entered in the roll book for fear they would be obliged to pay. At times attendance fell off because of wet weather, epidemics, fruit-picking and harvest seasons.

At Innerst's, "Several young men often assembled there for the express purpose of disturbing the school". As "was to be expected in an assemblage of so *many hundreds* of children", the founders of the Sunday School encountered some discipline problems. "Many of the *bad* and many of the *good traits* of human nature" were displayed. "The children of such a Town as this would, at first, bring together many evil propensities. The hauteur of the *Lion*, the tyranny of the *Tiger*, the craft of the *Fox*, the mischievousness of the *Ape* and the wisdom of the *Serpent* are always more predominant in the character of the newly-formed school than the harmlessness of the *Dove* and the *Innocence* of of the *Lamb*". However, "kindness, friendship and solicitude of the teachers" gradually won the "affection of the scholars".

It was remarkable of country schools generally that the behavior of the children was better than that of those in town, and the highest praise for both behavior and achievement was won by the Sunday School pupils of Fawn Grove.

However, on the whole, attendance at the Sunday Schools increased steadily and within eighteen months, 19 distinct schools had been established in the County, as follows:

- |                         |                   |                   |             |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. York Academy,        | August 14, 1817;  | 40 teachers,      | 400 pupils, |
|                         |                   | English language. |             |
| 2. Lutheran School,     | February 7, 1818; | 20 teachers,      | 150 pupils, |
|                         |                   | German language.  |             |
| 3. Presbyterian School, | October 11, 1818; | 8 teachers,       | 70 pupils,  |
|                         |                   | German language.  |             |

4. York Haven,	December 13, 1818; 5 teachers, 50 pupils, English language.
5. Lewisberry,	December 20, 1818; 7 teachers, 80 pupils, English language.
6. Eib's Landing,	December 27, 1818; 3 teachers, 50 pupils, English and German languages.
7. Innerst's,	January 3, 1819; 3 teachers, 50 pupils, English and German languages.
8. Dover,	January 17, 1819; 7 teachers, 98 pupils, English and German languages.
9. Dillsburg,	January 17, 1819; 7 teachers, 76 pupils, English language.
10. Bald Hills,	January 17, 1819; 4 teachers, 100 pupils, English language.
11. Griff's Cross Roads,	February 14, 1819; 7 teachers, 60 pupils, English language.
12. Sidden's Town,	February 21, 1819; 7 teachers, 100 pupils, English and German languages.
13. Beaver Creek,	February 28, 1819; 5 teachers, 40 pupils, English and German languages.
14. Bentz School House,	February 28, 1819; 3 teachers, 32 pupils, English and German languages.
15. Bull's School House,	February 14, 1819; 7 teachers, 40 pupils, English and German languages.
16. Franklin,	February 21, 1819; 4 teachers, 40 pupils, English and German languages.
17. Newberry Road Friends,	March, 1819; 4 teachers, 40 pupils, English language.
18. Wrightsville,	January 3, 1819; 9 teachers, 110 pupils, English language.
19. African	January 3, 1819; 4 teachers, 40 pupils, English language.

The Lutheran School in York and the Schools at Lewisberry and Wrightsville had distinct Societies of their own. The Presbyterian School was conducted by the Elders of the congregation and the African was taught by the Friends. York Haven, Eib's Landing, Innerst's and Beaver Creek had teachers from York; Bald Hills and Newberry Road had teachers from the Lewisberry School. In the Schools at Dover, Dillsburg, Griff's Cross Roads and Siddon's Town the Superintendent was also a teacher. The School at Bull's School House was on the premises of W. Bull and the one at Bentz's School House was not fully organized.

Pastors of established churches were not slow to see that

the Sunday School could be used to instruct children in the catechism and doctrine peculiar to their own denominations. Accordingly, a second Sunday School was established in February, 1818, in the German Lutheran School House and soon had 200 pupils being taught in the German language; the third school was that of the German Reformed Church and St. John's opened the first morning Sunday School in York, giving catechetical instruction before the morning service.

The Sunday Schools soon found themselves involved in what today would be called social service work. A Dorcas Society was formed by the ladies of the Borough, many of them also teachers in the Sunday Schools, for the purpose of clothing children otherwise too destitute to attend.

A Sunday School was opened at the Poor House for the benefit of those paupers who felt disposed to learn. A daily afternoon Charity School was held in the German Reformed School House from 4 to 6 o'clock each afternoon. "These were very bad children when first collected". There were more than 100 on the rolls, largely taught by "young lads and misses, who themselves go to school at the Academy and when dismissed immediately repair to the Charity School to impart a portion of their newly-acquired stock of knowledge".

The members of the Society noted with some surprise that the "benevolent and charitable members of the weaker sex who taught in Sunday School sometimes attended their classes punctually for as long a time as a year without missing". They pointed out to the parents and guardians of every "young female", the benefits to be derived from Sunday School, which excited a "love of virtue and morality", taught the girl to read, thus opening up to her "mines of instruction" adding "a rich splendor to her beauty and acquirements" and fitting her to become "the amiable, affectionate wife" and "tender and careful mother". They assured the girls themselves that a knowledge of reading and writing would not spoil their chances of marriage.

In its constitution, the Society had declared that it would extend the benefits of Sunday School both to white and colored



children, but upon the opening of the school, the colored scholars who presented themselves were excluded. Bacon who had long been a member of the Pennsylvania Abolitionist Society, determined to do something for these people in spite of the fact that there was a want of funds, no school or church to which they could have access and popular prejudice against educating them. In fact, prominent citizens threatened to have nothing to do with the Society should colored people be included.

However, the Quakers, always friends of the Negro, came forward and arranged for a school for colored persons to be held in the home of Paraway Lewis. A daily African Charity School, opening at sunrise and closing at half-past six in the morning, was also held in Amos Gilbert's Lancastrian Schoolroom during the summer months. An evening school held four nights a week was opened for them, and Bacon took upon himself the chief part of the instruction.

At this time Bacon was still practicing law in York, and also studying to enter the Episcopal ministry. It was apparently while visiting in Philadelphia, during May, 1819, with regard to his coming ordination, that Bacon became acquainted with the objectives of the American Society for the Colonization of Free People of Color of the United States. Bushrod Washington, Supreme Court Justice, and nephew of George Washington, was the Society's first president. The members had persuaded the Congress to buy a strip of African coast, to be known as Liberia, to which freed slaves were to be sent. Upon his return to York, Bacon published a series of articles in the York Gazette dealing with the movement. His resignation as President of the York County Sunday School Society was accepted on July 31, 1819.

After being ordained as a Deacon by Bishop White, in the late summer of 1819, Bacon accepted a position with the Philadelphia Bible Society; his experience in York County having qualified him to undertake the work of establishing Sunday Schools throughout the State. Within a little more than two months, he had covered twenty-one counties, preaching and organizing Sunday Schools.

At about the time of Bacon's return from his Bible mission, the Colonization Society arranged to send two shiploads of liberated slaves to Liberia. Bacon, having been ordained as an Episcopal priest on November 24, 1819, volunteered to accompany them.

About thirty Negro families, comprising eighty-nine persons, sailed from New York on January 31, 1820. The two ships, the sloop-of-war Cyane, and the merchant vessel Elizabeth, were delayed at first by ice and then encountered gales. Everyone became seasick and discontented. A mutiny arose which was settled by throwing the offenders overboard. The ship then began to leak. The explanation of the plan by which land was to be distributed in the colony resulted in further dissatisfaction. However, in spite of all difficulties, on March 17, 1820, now in sight of the Cape Verde Island, Bacon organized a Sunday School on board ship and distributed Bibles and prayerbooks to the crew. His journal states: "They appeared to be grateful".

Shortly after landing in Liberia, the colonists and many of the ship's crew were stricken with fever and by two's and three's perished. Bacon, himself, was one of the last to succumb, passing away May 12, 1820.

The news reached York with surprising speed considering the limitations of communication in those days. On October 28, 1820, the Sunday School Society adopted a resolution on the occasion of the premature death of its late respected President, the Reverend Samuel Bacon, which, in view of all his exertions for the extension of Christianity, seemed to sound a rather ambiguous note: "While on the shores of Africa, his body moulders with the dust, it is *fondly hoped* that his benevolent spirit has ascended to the regions of unclouded bliss". Further details were learned from The African Intelligencer, for March, 1820, priced at 18-¾ cents, which reached York in January, 1821, and contained "particulars of the arrival in Africa and the reception of the first American Colonists".

With the passing of Bacon, the missionary spirit of the Sunday School Society of York abated somewhat. The new offi-

cers often took but lukewarm interest in its work; in fact, it was often impossible to gather a quorum. However, by this time, Sunday Schools had been firmly established as a part of each organized church. The Academy building continued to be occupied by the Presbyterian Sunday School until 1850, when it was removed to the gallery of the church.

Thus the Sunday School, which for the first time took its teachers of religion from among "laymen", exhorted the common man to read his Bible; instructed all comers, whether rich or poor, male or female, white or black,- continued its great democratizing work.

Occasionally, oldsters shook their heads, insisting that in the end, the Sunday School would be productive of no good; that Sunday Schools were becoming too common and too interwoven into the affections of the people; and soon the masses would want the same plan of free education carried over into the other days of the week and be paid for by taxation.

How right they were has been shown in the career of that other teacher in the York County Academy, Thaddeus Stevens, champion of Free Schools in Pennsylvania.

## THE NORMAL SCHOOL IN THE ACADEMY

After the passage of the Common School Act in 1834, there was an increasing demand for trained teachers. The school directors at first simply interviewed the teacher candidates to determine their qualifications.

Public schools made but slow progress in many parts of Pennsylvania, as the Germans were opposed to added taxation, and preferred to have their children educated in their own language in the parochial schools.

The office of County Superintendent was not created until 1854. That year, Superintendent Jacob Kirk of York County reported "the teachers generally were attentive and industrious, but there were some painful exceptions". This may have suggested the need for a Normal School.

On February 23, 1858, an advertisement appeared in the York Gazette, announcing a twelve-week session of the York County Normal School to be held in the room on the second floor of the Academy formerly occupied by the Female Department. The term began the first Monday in June.

This Normal School taught by Andrew R. Blair, County Superintendent, from 1857 to 1860, and later a well-known physician, antedated by two years the first State Normal School, established at Millersville, Lancaster County.

The students mastered the textbooks used in the County Schools, and made some study of methods of teaching. At the end of the term they took county examinations, and if successful were then certified as teachers.

After the Civil War, many veterans were attracted to the Normal School, as its fees were lower than the Academy, its sessions continued only during the spring months, and it promised an immediate means of making a livelihood.

The students were, for the most part, mature men and women. They came from all parts of the County, travelling long distances on foot, by stage, or by train. Some lived at home; others boarded in York for the term.

The earliest curriculum comprised oral reading, writing and arithmetic, including mental arithmetic, spelling, grammar, and United States history. Physiology, literature, and science were added during 1887 and 1888. Physical geography, algebra, and the art of teaching appeared soon after. By 1921, the course of study had expanded to include English classics, Latin, algebra, geometry, biology, and botany for High School teachers.

The text books used then were Brooks' New Written Arithmetic; Practical Test Words by Superintendent Stine; Roddy's Complete Geography; Montgomery's United States History; Lyte's English Grammar; Westlake's Common School Literature; Wentworth's New School Algebra and Revised Geometry; Schwinn's and Stevenson's Civil Government; Collar and Daniel's First Year in Latin; Maury-Simond's Physical Geography; Blaisdell's Revised Physiology for Provisional



Certificates; Morris's Pennsylvania History; Charter's Teaching the Common Branches, and Irving's Sketch Book.

Until 1886, the attendance averaged about 60. In later years the enrollment rose to 125, and five instructors were employed.

The York County Normal School had no building of its own. At various times, it was conducted in the Cottage Hill College, the Hartman Building, and the old Masonic Hall on Beaver Street; but for the greater part of its existence it was conducted in the Academy.

The Normal School had no endowment, no Board of Directors, no regular faculty and no graduates, although many of its students went on to colleges and universities. It was a private enterprise conducted by successive teachers. Its greatest assets were the ambition of its students and character of its instructors.

Many were associated with the Academy. Among these were George W. Ruby, Samuel B. Heiges, George W. Heiges, George R. Prowell, William H. Kain, George W. Gross, David H. Gardner, and Elmer E. Wentworth. Professor Gardner conducted the Normal School for thirty-five years in connection with his other duties. Due to the raising of certification requirements, the Normal School was discontinued in 1921.

## RELATIONS WITH OTHER SCHOOLS AND THE LATER DAYS OF THE ACADEMY

In the early days of the 19th century Abner Thomas, a noted teacher of the then new Lancastrian system of instruction, requested to open a school on that system in the Academy, but which request was not granted; and Mr. Thomas soon removed to Lancaster, where he conducted such a school during the remainder of his life.

In 1847 the Rev. John F. Hey, then Head of Cottage Hill College, an institution for girls located on the left bank of the Codorus Creek, on the site now occupied by the large holder of

York County Gas Company, suggested a working arrangement with the Academy, but felt that such an arrangement would necessitate the maintenance of the Academy as a boys' school at its present location and the continuance of his school at the location then occupied by it, because he feared the results from too close a commingling of the sexes. The suggestion was not adopted by the Academy Trustees; and Mr. Prince was brought back to York to take charge again of the Female Department.

In 1858 the York School Board took under consideration the establishment of a public high school and requested the use of a room in the Academy for the purpose. Again the Academy Trustees declined the request and the public school authorities abandoned the high school idea in 1862. However, in 1870 the York High School was established under the principalship of William H. Shelly, who, as we have seen, had been a former student and teacher in the Academy.

About the same time Samuel Small conceived the idea of a secondary school and was instrumental in the incorporation, erection and endowment of the York Collegiate Institute, which opened its doors in 1873.

Following the establishment, development and enlargement of public high schools which has progressed steadily through the years, many of the former private schools have felt the competition and have gone out of existence. The Academy and the York Collegiate Institute were able to meet the competition of the public schools for many years; but as that competition became more and more keen, the Trustees of the two institutions considered the matter in 1929 and entered into a Reciprocal Teaching Agreement, whereby the identity of both schools was maintained, and teachers were employed by each school independently but with reciprocal teaching by each group and the issue of a joint diploma at the termination of the course of study. That agreement was sustained by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in litigation over the will of the late John C. Jordan, mention of which has heretofore been made.

The Junior College idea entered into the educational scheme some years ago, and the York Collegiate Institute established and maintained the York Junior College in its own building, together with its own secondary school and the school of the Academy, under the agreement between the two schools. In December, 1947, however, the Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute determined to close the secondary school at the end of the current school year. While the Trustees of the Academy have elected to continue under the agreement, the exact status of the two corporations and of the York Junior College is still in the making. The Junior College has continued with marked success during the few years of its existence and may well mark the transition of another of the old Pennsylvania academies into a college, a happy fate which has followed many of the old schools endowed by the state before the days of public school education. On the other hand, many of those academies have gone out of existence and are all but forgotten.

Let us hope that that will not be the fate here, and that the motto, "Esto Perpetua" which overhung the Academy centennial in 1887, may have been prophetic.





## CHAPTER X

### *A Community and Cultural Center*

**T**HE Academy Building has survived much wear and tear through the years. In 1803 it was set on fire by a careless teacher who put hot ashes on a wooden floor. Several young boys who shot out window panes in 1811 were promptly bound over by a justice of the peace. On June 15, 1810, the building was put to a use never intended by the Trustees, when a new born babe was abandoned on its door step.

The teachers seem to have taken the responsibility for having the janitor work done until 1826 when they suggested that a person be employed to sweep, make the fires, etc., at a salary of \$20 per year.

As an additional source of income, the Trustees had considered renting the vacant rooms on the north side of the building as a private dwelling, "To which add the attic story for servants and it would accomodate a large and respectable family".

However, in 1834, it was decided to exchange the use of these rooms for janitorial services. In a document replete with legal and flowery language, the details of this agreement were set forth. Much of this was probably lost upon the first janitor, one Christian Rupp, as he signed with his mark. Yet, it was no doubt clear to him, that he was to "occupy two rooms on the first floor, together with the cellar...and as much of the lot as the said Trustees shall point out...for garden or potato ground, and also to have the privilege of erecting a pigsty". It is to be regretted that Louie Miller, the Chronicler of York, was not present to perpetuate for posterity the tableau of "The Trustees

pointing out the Potato Ground”.

Rupp’s successor as “*Custus Aedificii Academici, et Campi Adjecti*” was Daniel Gipp, who regularly every April first, or “Flittin’ Day” from 1840 to 1858 seems to have been notified by the Trustees “to give quiet and peacable possession”. He evidently regarded this as a perpetual April Fool joke, as he not only remained, but his household goods overflowed into the halls, until an additional room had to be partitioned off for his use. Snug as Gipp was with his potato ground, pigsty and outdoor bake oven; with Mrs. Gipp daily selling “mosy sugar” to the students; and several sons to do the janitor work,- why should he move?

Gipp had agreed to “see that the house be cleaned at a seasonable hour, to carry fuel from the woodshed on the premises, wipe the dust from the benches and desks, and immediately upon seeing anything going to decay, repair or cause the same to be repaired...rooms to be scrubbed twice a year, the stoves put up and taken down, and the fences and gates kept in good condition”.

The manner in which these duties were sometimes performed is described in a petition from the students addressed to the Trustees and dated February 16, 1854: “our fires are often neglected during the winter session, and on many cold days, either school must be dismissed or the scholars compelled to clean out the stove and build a fire themselves. In sweeping and cleaning the rooms, the desks are thrown about; the ink spilled over books and papers; boxes of mathematical instruments are broken and rendered useless. Paper, ink and steel pens and also several gold pens have disappeared. The articles have been found in the possession of those having charge of the building”.

The principal, G. W. Ruby, confirmed the students’ report, saying, that Mr. Gipp had turned over the care of the rooms entirely to his sons. Again, Daniel Gipp received a notice to vacate the premises and, as usual, ignored it.

Gipp, though lax in his janitorial duties, was more literate

than his predecessor. At a meeting of the Trustees, April 6, 1847, a note from him was read, stating that he "thought that the Franklin Debating Society did not meet for any good purpose" and that the key to the attic story had not been left with him for some time. A committee inquired into the matter and it was decided that the key should be left with Mr. Boyer, henceforth.

By 1878 the Academy had a janitress. She received a New Year's gift from the Trustees of "\$10. in money and \$5. worth of groceries, flour, etc."

Although the Academy prospered during the first half of the 19th century under such excellent teachers as Prince, Boyer and Ruby, the building was allowed to fall into decay.

Mr. Boyer reminded the Trustees that new paint was needed for the brickwork; and that he would further suggest "the propriety of putting a spout to the front roof"... (the pupils having declared that on rainy days they were drenched as they entered the building)... "fixing the shutters and covering the window above the front door with *wove wire*". "Messrs. Small have the article", he suggests tactfully, there being two Smalls on the Board.

Mr. Prince, ever solicitous of his young ladies, pointed out that the upstairs hall had never been plastered, and was "rough, dirty and disagreeable". He also proposed that "As the appearance of buildings occupied by Literary Institutions had a very great influence on their prosperity, and as elegant buildings are in some degree a passport to popular favor, you will pardon me for suggesting to your honorable body the propriety of making some improvements on the Academy. I would respectfully suggest that the wall be elevated to a point over the front door, and that the building which now has a very flat and heavy appearance be surmounted with a cupola".

The proposed cupola was flatly rejected by the Trustees. The plastering of the upstairs hall they thought "not of much consequence" and that "the appearance of the house would be as good, when the bricks were their natural color". The window

above the front door, however, *was* equipped with the "wove wire". A skylight to provide ventilation when the attic was occupied by the Lyceum was also suggested at this time, but never installed. Hydrant water was extended into the building for the use of the janitor's family at a cost of \$6.00 per year.

In 1859, Philip Smyser, who had served for thirty-one years as a member of the Board, resigned. He declared that the Trustees had not fulfilled their obligation to educate seven poor students gratis each year. Instead, "There were never more than one or two gratis students; the interest on the endowment supposedly being applied to keeping the building in repair. But in ten or twelve years nothing was done except a suitable *porch* erected for the female scholars, the locust grove cut down, a few fence posts made of it, and the fence propped up". Apparently the president of the Board did not act upon Smyser's suggestion to "some fine day, take a walk to the building with a measuring rule in pocket to give the whole matter thorough examination".

The walls becoming even more rough and broken, the roof "giving free admission to the rain" and the ceilings in the second story becoming discolored and about to fall, the parents of students finally became indignant, and in 1860 "invited the attention of the Trustees to the dilapidated condition of the edifice and premises and asked that they put the building in such condition and furnish the rooms in such a manner...as the educational spirit of the age, and the comfort of our sons and daughters demand".

This brought action. Charles A. Morris had recently become President of the Board. He saw to it that two thousand dollars were obtained by selling York Bank and York Water Company stock to the amount of \$1,571.10 and the collection of a mortgage loan. With these moneys the building was greatly improved.

By 1882, patent desks, each seating two pupils had been installed in the lower large room, but the old hinged-topped ones were still used in the south-west room. In 1885, the building was again repaired and repainted. It was advertised as capable of



accommodating two hundred students; being well-lighted, ventilated and heated, and possessing a large, well-shaded playground. In 1886, the polling place, located in the hall of the Academy, was removed. From time to time additional efforts were made to modernize and preserve the building. During 1894 and 1895 the cellar was excavated and a new heating system was installed.

After the Academy building ceased to be occupied as a school, it was still put to many community uses; by the Boy Scouts, the York Recreation Department, the York Little Theatre, and during World War II by the United Service Organizations whose "Pennsylvania-Dutch Canteen" Was popular with the members of the Armed Forces.

## THE LYCEUM MOVEMENT

Josiah Holbrook (1788-1854) a New Englander, and a Yale graduate, launched the American Lyceum Movement in 1826 "as a cheap, efficient and highly entertaining method of acquiring useful knowledge, making learning available to the day labourer as well as to the agriculturalist, mechanic, merchant, lawyer, physician, and clergyman". Holbrook stressed the use of scientific apparatus, the collection of specimens, and instruction through demonstration, lecture, and debate.

The Lyceum had a three-fold purpose: 1. To afford adults opportunity for mutual improvement through study and association; 2. To vitalize school work and contribute to the training of teachers; 3. To disseminate knowledge by the establishment of museums and libraries. Adult members paid \$2.00 per year; young people under eighteen, half that amount. The first branch was established at Millbury, Massachusetts. It was typical of the many such groups which existed during the next one hundred years in the East, South and West.

One of the first accomplishments of The American Lyceum was the establishment of the Federal Weather Bureau. Holbrook having created a demand for scientific apparatus, next opened a

factory for its manufacture in Boston. He also published a series of Lyceum pamphlets, and arranged for lecture courses and the exchange of scientific specimens.

In 1834, Holbrook toured Pennsylvania speaking in behalf of the Lyceum movement. "Delegates, both male and female," came from the Lyceums of Pennsylvania to York for the first state Lyceum convention, August 9, 1836. "The Lutheran church was engaged for the occasion." Speakers lectured on such subjects as "meteorology, minerals, and the application of geology, botany, entomology, and chemistry to agriculture". Lectures of this type accounted for the popularity of Lyceums with rural people. Farmers, though as a rule opposed to higher education, felt that it was important for their sons to know whether or not there was valuable coal or other minerals on their land. Lectures were also delivered on the education of the deaf and blind; methods of teaching orthography, writing, composition, science, mathematical studies, and botany; the latter through scientific excursions and collecting plants.

That this idea was immediately adopted locally is indicated by Holbrook's article of April 17, 1837, in the United States Gazette:

"Weekly Scientific Excursions are taken for the purpose of collecting, delineating and describing plants, minerals, insects.

Family cabinets have been commenced by nearly all the young people in this vicinity. The youngest children are particularly anxious to write sentences about the specimens they collect, or other objects which come under their observation." (Even today this would be regarded as a highly progressive method of instruction.)

"After the sentences are written upon slates, and the necessary corrections made, they are transferred into small books, which each child is anxious to form with as much neatness and as perfect as possible.

It must be evident to everyone that in the exercise of writing descriptions of the common objects of nature and art, are embraced spelling, penmanship and the structure of sentences in a far more practical mode than in the ordinary exercises of committing spelling book columns.

Perhaps the most important circumstances connected with this exercise, so delightful to children, is that it leads them to THINK, which is not required, scarcely permitted, by most of the common school exercises.

The specimens of nature are intended in part for distribution among schools and Lyceums in other towns, states or countries.

Every teacher and parent must see that this exercise for juvenile

improvement can without difficulty be introduced into each of the fifty thousand schools and the two million families in the United States".

In the concluding sentence of Holbrook's article one also finds the approximate population of the nation at that time.

The citizens of York County were addressed on the subject of Lyceums by the Reverend S. Boyer and the Reverend S. Oswald; D. B. Prince, C. A. Morris and R. J. Fisher, Esq.

That a number of men interested in the Academy became enthusiastic about the Lyceum idea may readily be seen from "The List of Officers of the York Lyceum" in the 1830's: President, Philip Smyser; Curators, R. J. Fisher, James Chalfant and Thomas E. Cochran.

Plans were made at the Academy for Lyceums to be organized in every township in the county for the purpose of "giving information to agriculturalists", and to form libraries and collections of minerals, plants and other specimens.

A Cabinet of Natural Sciences was organized and its collections housed in the attic of the Academy.

During the 1830's and 1840's lectures were delivered on such subjects as *Electricity*, *The analogy between Vegetable and Animal Life*, *Mineralogy*, *Acoustics*, and *Mormonism*. Of the latter, a local newspaper commented: "The lecture was instructive and clothed in beautiful language".

The Lutherans and the Methodists took up the Lyceum idea and soon had courses of their own during the winter months.

## THE ACADEMY AND THE THEATRE

The attic story, warmed by its two great chimneys, was early appropriated for theatricals. Other rooms in the Academy were also used for performances, both amateur and professional.

There were no fire laws in those early days, and the single exit and lack of fire escapes seem to have occasioned no anxiety. There was, however, a rule against smoking.

Old newspapers give many accounts of performances at the Academy. The following are typical:

"On the evening of Monday, May 25, 1789, the pupils of the Academy will perform the celebrated tragedy of *CATO*, to which will be added the pleasing entertainment of the *MOCK-DOCTOR*. The airs set to music by Mr. Dycke who will also perform on the violin betwixt the acts, accompanied by young gentlemen of the Town on German Flutes. Tickets at one quarter dollar each to be had at Mr. Spangler's, Mr. Upp's, Captain Stake's, Captain Johnson's, and at the door of the Academy which will be opened on said evening at 5 o'clock".

In February, 1800, an inquiry took place "with respect to the academy being occupied by a *sett* of Strolling Players without obtaining permission from the Trustees".

In March, 1804, "The young gentlemen who had exhibited certain exercises in the nature of Theatrical performances" stated "that after their expense were paid a sum remained in their hands of the admission money, which they requested the Trustees to accept for the use of the Academy". The minutes record: "Resolved that the same be accepted and thanks be returned to the young gentleman who offered it".

Dr. John F. Fisher painted two life-size pictures of Brutus and Cassius, which graced the proscenium, one on either side. The audience was seated on benches.

The York Recorder, February 15, 1812, states: "Last Thursday evening, a number of the pupils furnished a very agreeable amusement to a crowded audience, by reciting speeches and dialogues. They exhibited on a stage made for the purpose, and wore appropriate dresses. The passages were judiciously selected, and the whole was conducted under the superintendence of the teachers, with great propriety..." "Such exhibitions are calculated to produce great advantages to the boys; a laudable emulation is excited; industry is promoted; the bashfulness and embarrassment incident to youth is worn off; and the morals contained in their pieces are well studied and impressed upon their minds".

The endurance of the audience must have been tested when Mr. Haymer gave a program of readings and recitations



TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21.

## “HEIR AT LAW.”

Daniel Dowlas, ( <i>alias Baron Duberly</i> )	Mr. Rosenmiller
Dick Dowlas	Mr. Kurtz
Doctor Pangloss	Mr. Webb
Henry Morland	Mr. Cathcart
Stedfast	Mr. Skinner
'Zekiel Homespun	Mr. Fisher
Kenrick	Mr. Moore
John	Mr. Ruthrauf
Waiter at the Hotel	Mr. Robinson
Deborah Dowlas, ( <i>alias Lady Duberly</i> )	Mr. Shriver
Caroline Dormer	Mr. Melsheimer
Cicely Homespun	Mr. King

## EPILOGUE

BY THE DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

## ‘Miss in her Teens.’

Capt. Loveit	Mr. Skinner
Fribble	Mr. Webb
Flash	Mr. Kurtz
Puff	Mr. Rosenmiller
Jasper	Mr. Cathcart
Miss Biddy	Mr. M'Clellan
Tag	Mr. M'Curdy

☞ No smoking allowed in the room.

PLAYBILL

in Mr. Skinner's room in the Academy... "at ¼ past 7 o'clock, April 18, 1825":

"Readings	
Maria - 1st and 2d parts	Sterne
Alexander's feast	Dryden
Lessons of Wisdom	Armstrong
Messiah	Pope
Recitations	
Rollo to his Soldiers	Pizzara
Cato's Soliloquy	Cato
Hamlet to his father's ghost	Shakespeare
The Packer, a humorous story	Anonymous
Othello's Soliloquy	Shakespeare
Henry 4th, Ditto on Sleep	Ditto
Richard 1st Ditto	Ditto"

On February 21, 1826, a group of students and masters performed "The Much Admired Comedy", *THE HEIR AT LAW* and the farce, *A MISS IN HER TEENS*. "David Garrick has here presented the whole world with one of the chastest and most humorous pieces, 'to be found in the whole circle of the drama' "...N.B. The room will be comfortable".

The girls' roles being taken by young men, must have occasioned much mirth. This play which had been produced in the Drury Lane Theatre in 1805, would be good theatre even today with its effeminate dandy, bragging cosard, and aging gaffer all contending for the hand of the coquettish heroine who, of course, is finally won by the soldier hero.

"On April 6th, 1826, was presented *THE TRAGEDY OF DOUGLASS* with appropriate Scottish dresses, decorations, etc. etc. To which was added the farce or *THE SLEEPING DRAUGHT*".

The Philosophical Society on January 14, 1831, presented *WHO'S THE DUPE* and concluded with the farce of *THE ANATOMISE OR SHAM DOCTOR*. The proceeds were appropriated for fuel for the poor of the Borough. "The Dupe", an ill-dressed scholar, boring the pretty heroine with Greek and Latin, when she longed for graceful compliments must have delighted the pupils of the Academy if not the masters.

A request, "to use the attic of the Academy, for the pur-

pose of giving Histrionick Exhibitions, during the ensuing winter, if the Society should think proper to engage in them..." was received by the Trustees:

Nov. 11, 1830.

"Gentlemen,

A society of young Gentlemen, Citizens of our town, has been formed for the purpose of Literary advancement, and mental improvement. They are bound by their constitution to meet regularly once a month for the transaction of business and at least two or three times a week for improvement. The Society also have it in contemplation to give public exhibitions in speaking and enacting plays, and although they disclaim the epithet of "Play Actors" yet they think they themselves can be much benefitted & their audience, if not instructed, may be amused".

This was the Philological Society which on the 19th of March, 1833, gave *THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE OR WE MUST ALL COME TO*, and concluded with the "laughable farce" of *CROCKERY'S MISFORTUNES*, and on April 23, 1833; *HE LIES LIKE THE TRUTH AND INTRIGUE OR MARRIED YESTERDAY*.

With the building of Washington Hall about 1860, professional actors no longer frequented the Academy. However, since 1934, The York Little Theatre has used the Academy as its headquarters, thus continuing the tradition of "play-acting" within its ancient walls.

## MILITARY HEADQUARTERS

From 1800 until 1837 the walls of the Academy echoed the tramp of marching feet, the shouting of commands, the blowing of bugles, the tattoo of drums, the shrill of the fife and the rattle of musketry.

The building was headquarters for the volunteer troops of uniformed militia, as the York Light Infantry, the Washington Artillerists, the Citizen Guards, the Phalanx, the Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Independent Blues, the York Rangers and York Rifles. These young men paraded on Fridays, and on Saturday afternoons at 1 P.M., and in the evenings at "½ past 7 o'clock",

“with pompoms”, “with side arms”, “with knapsacks”, “with 24 rounds of blank cartridges”, “in summer uniforms”, “in winter uniforms”, and “in white pantaloons”.

Here, also they held their military Courts. Members were fined \$1.00 for each unexcused absence. Suitable penalties were meted out for other offenses.

The purpose for which these companies were formed is expressed in a speech of the commanding officer of the *INDEPENDENT BLUES*, delivered after their first parade: “The Government has seen fit to entrust us with arms and expects in compensation our services in war. If at any future period some haughty despot should invade our land, be ready at the word to meet the “*tyrant foe*” and show your valor in your country’s cause...Prove to the world that tho you are young in years, you are ripe for *fame*”.

In 1812, the Junior Volunteers of the York County Academy was organized by Samuel Bacon. The local newspaper announced: A very great degree of spirit and liberality had been shown by the parents in organizing and uniforming a company of youth... Many advantages will accrue from this youthful military association. It will excite a martial spirit in the minds of its members ...It affords them an elegant amusement and is...an ornament to the place...some military apparatus is yet needed. An exhibition is to be held at the Academy...the proceeds to go to the improvement of this elegant little company...Tickets will be 25¢ each, - at H. and G. F. Doll’s book store”. This was the store where the students bought their textbooks.

The patriotic ladies of the Borough presented flags to the military companies. That of the York County Troop (1837) had the “Father of his country on horseback in military dress within a circle of white roses”. On the other side, “the Pennsylvania Coat-of-Arms was handsomely painted”.

Forty-seven members were required for the organization of a troop which usually consisted of young men between the ages of 18 and 21, many of whom were Academy alumni, if not students at the time.



The military companies drilled for weeks in preparation for their annual Fourth of July parade. Arms were polished, caps adorned with new trimmings and hair slicked with Prussian bear grease. The day usually opened with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. Then, having formed at the Academy, "the companies marched through town performing various evolutions with their usual precision".

They attended divine services at Christ Lutheran Church and then marched to the "dining ground" at Brockie Spring, where the Sunday Schools picnicked, and toasts and addresses were delivered.

On February 2nd, 1825, the Citizen Volunteers, Pennsylvania Volunteers and Washington Artillerists assembled in front of the Academy "with arms and accoutrements complete" to escort Lafayette through the streets.

Excursions were taken to such places as Harrisburg and Philadelphia. In Philadelphia the York soldiers were met by several Philadelphia companies, and were conducted to "such places of amusement as the Theatre, Swaim's City Baths, the Museum, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Mint and the Falls of the Schuylkill".

The Academy was also headquarters on Battalion Day when all men subject to military duty, whether or not they were members of a uniformed company, were required to drill as prescribed by law.

Or, as Jacob Gossler writes in his "Old Turnpike Road": "The great event in York, as in all county-towns in Pennsylvania, fifty years ago, was the "Military Muster", when all the small boys and their mothers, came to town, to see the soldiers, - a motley set. There were one or two companies in gorgeous uniforms and wonderfully plumed hats, with glittering swords and burnished muskets; but most of them were un-uniformed, and carried broomhandles or corn-stalks for muskets". But it was not these that the people "Came out for to see". There were all sorts of side-shows: flying horses and carriages, which whirled round and round: booths in which Punch and Judy went through

their always popular performances; tents in which wonderful three-headed and five-legged animals were exhibited, and mischievous monkeys and awful anacondas and big boa-constrictors ...; innumerable stands where spruce beer, and gingerbread were sold...Occasionally, there was a balloon ascension on the "Common"...There was generally a circus; and sometimes the execution of a criminal, which took place in the open air, in sight of the multitude, and which, in connection with the liquor that always abounded, was often the cause of another homicide".

On one such occasion, a young soldier was accidentally run through by a bayonet. His comrades gave him a magnificent military funeral. Perhaps Jacob Spangler's ordinance against the discharge of firearms within the Borough hampered the activities of the volunteer troops.

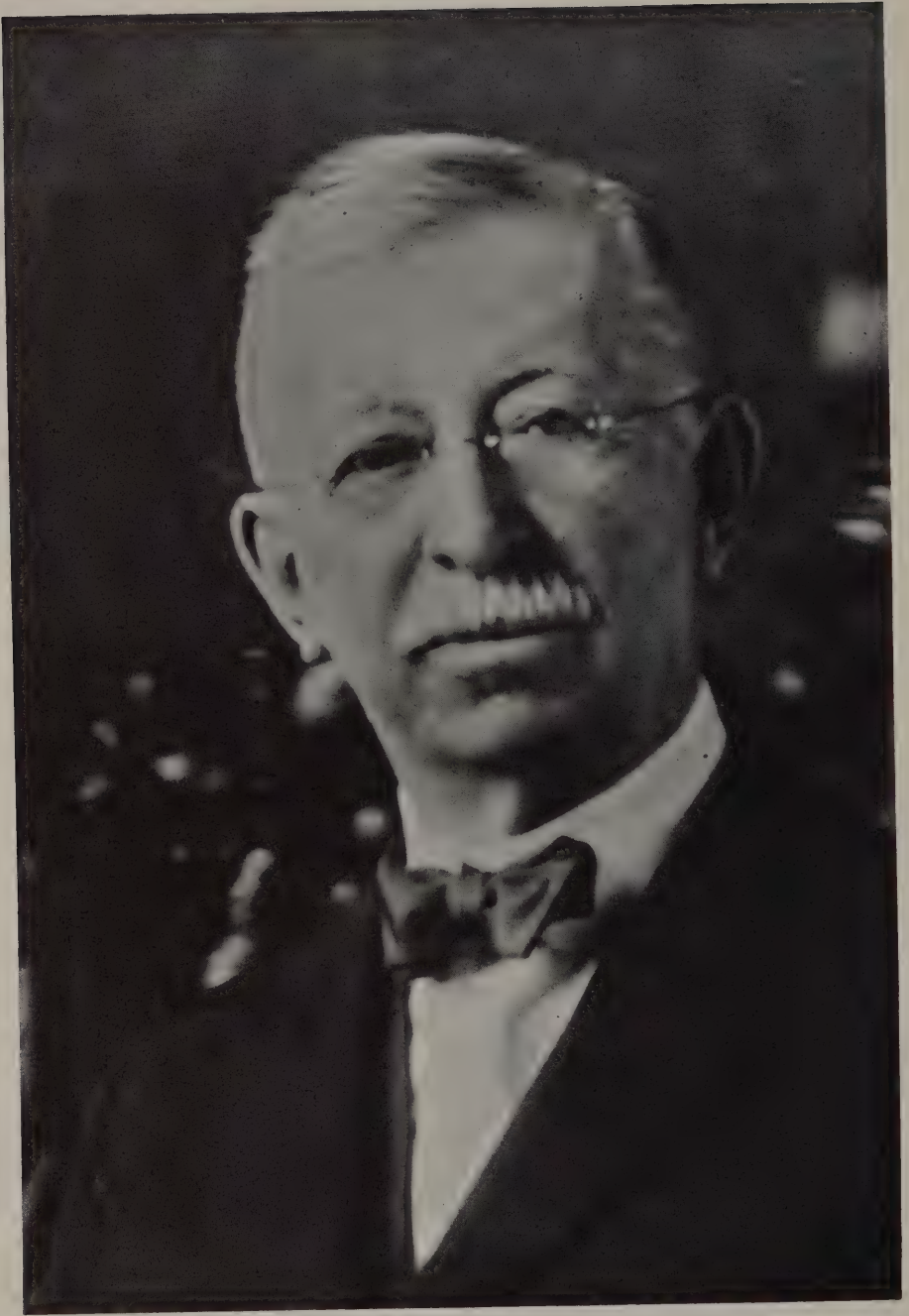
By 1837, the troops began to assemble at the Armory. And with this date the Academy passes out of local military history, until World War II, when young men in uniform again passed through the doors of the Academy as guests of the U.S.O. Servicemen's Club and Pennsylvania Dutch Canteen.

## CHAPTER XI

### *Students in Fields of Higher Education*

*Of* OSHOUR, SAMUEL KLINEFELTER (1803-1883) (Student 1822-1824) clergyman, pioneer educator in eastern Indiana, was born in Heidelberg township, York County, Pennsylvania. He worked on farms but managed to receive about three months' schooling each year and at the age of 16 was appointed teacher of the local school. Aspiring to become a German Lutheran minister, in 1822 he entered the Academy at York where he remained until 1824. He then studied for two years more at New Market, Virginia, under Dr. Samuel S. Schmucker. On February 7, 1826, he married Lucinda, daughter of Jacob Savage. After serving as principal of the New Market Academy for a year, in the spring of 1828 he became pastor of the newly formed Lutheran parish at Smithsburg, Maryland, having been ordained October 23, 1827. In 1831 he removed to Hagerstown, where he taught school for a time but soon accepted a call to St. John's Lutheran Church of that place. While here he embraced the views of the Disciples of Christ, and in 1835 his name was expunged from the rolls of Synod.

He decided to make a new start in the West. In September, 1835, he made his way to Indiana, with his brother-in-law. These families settled at Centreville, Wayne County. Although he preached for nearly every Sunday for years, the remainder of his long life was devoted chiefly to education. His first work was in connection with private schools, and in the annals of the state he is numbered among a little group of pioneer teachers who brought these schools to such a degree of efficiency as to



EDGAR FAHS SMITH



set a standard for the whole educational system. In 1836, he became principal of the Wayne County Seminary. In 1839, he was asked to establish a similar institution in Cambridge City and in November of that year he opened Cambridge Seminary which he conducted successfully until 1846, when ill health compelled him to resign. For the next five or six years he was principally engaged in giving special German courses in the colleges and cities of the West. In 1858 he was elected president of Western Christian University (now Butler University), Indianapolis. In 1861, he resigned but remained as professor of languages for fourteen years more. He was also state superintendent of public instruction from May 15 to November 25, 1862. In 1875 he was retired from the faculty of the University but spent the remaining years of his life in Indianapolis where he gave private lessons in German. Among his pupils at Wayne County Seminary were Oliver P. Morton and Lew Wallace. He had the degree of LL.D., conferred upon him.

In 1844, he published his *Letters to Esq. Pedant in the East...*; a work intended to teach the meaning of unusual words on the principle of associations of ideas. This publication went through several editions.

SMITH, EDGAR FAHS (1854-1928) (Student 1868-1872) (appears previously in the chronological arrangement of teachers at the Academy), probably the most distinguished alumnus of the Academy, chemist, and educator, author, and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, whose life and work is commemorated by a bronze statue on the University campus.

Smith, son of a miller, was born in a log cabin on the banks of the Codorus. As a boy, he roamed the countryside and excelled at baseball, skating and swimming. In the summer he worked on his father's farm; in the winter he attended the country school. His education was continued at the Academy, where, under Dr. George W. Ruby, he became proficient in Greek and Latin.

He entered the Junior Class at Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, College, in 1872, where he was graduated with the degree

of Bachelor of Science in 1874. He received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Gottingen in 1876. The University reaffirmed the latter degree after fifty years of outstanding achievement.

Smith held the following offices of instruction and administration: Instructor in Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, 1876-1881; Professor of Chemistry, Muhlenberg College, 1881-1883; Wittenberg College, 1883-1888; University of Pennsylvania, 1888-1928; Vice-Provost, 1898-1911, and Provost, 1911-1920. During Dr. Smith's administration, millions of dollars were raised for the University. He also completely revised the courses of study and made the school of science one of the best in the country.

He received the following honorary degrees: Doctor of Science, University of Pennsylvania, 1899; University of Dublin 1912; Yale University, 1914; Lafayette College, 1924; Wittenberg College, 1927. Doctor of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, 1915. Doctor of Laws, University of Wisconsin, 1904; University of Pennsylvania, 1906; Gettysburg College, 1906; Franklin and Marshall College, 1909; Rutgers University, 1911; University of Pittsburgh, 1912; University of North Carolina, 1912; Princeton University, 1913; Wittenberg College, 1914; Brown University, 1914; Allegheny College, 1915; Queen's College (Ontario), 1919; Temple University, 1922; Dickinson College, 1925. Doctor of Humanities, Muhlenberg College, 1911. Doctor of Literature, Swarthmore College, 1918, and Doctor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1920.

The following medals and decorations were bestowed upon him: Elliott Cresson Medal, Franklin Institute (for distinguished contributions to chemistry), 1914; Chandler Medal, Columbia University (for contributions in the field of historical chemistry), 1922; Officer of the Legion of Honor of France (for distinguished services to chemistry), 1923, and Priestley Medal, American Chemical Society, 1926.

Far from being concerned with that which was exclusively academic Smith held governmental, state and corporate offices

as follows; Member, Jury of Awards, Chicago Exposition, 1893; Member, United States Assay Commission, 1895, 1901-1905; Adviser in Chemistry, Cargenie Institution, 1902; President, Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1911-1922; Member, College and University Council of the State, 1911-1920; Trustee, Carnegie Foundation, 1914-1920; Research Associate, Carnegie Institution, 1915, 1918-1924; Member, Electoral College for Pennsylvania, 1917 and 1925 (President of Electoral College, 1925); Chairman, International Committee on Poison Gas and High Explosives; Member, Commission for Revision of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1919; Member, State Council of Education, 1920-1922 and Member, Board of Technical Advisers, Disarmament Conference, 1921.

He was a member of: National Academy of Sciences; Society of Chemical Industry; American Philosophical Society; (President, 1902-1908); American Chemical Society (President, 1895, 1920-1921); American Association for the Advancement of Science; History of Science Society (President, 1928); Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity (Founder and Editor of "The Shield"); Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Honorary Member, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; American Electrochemical Society; American Chemical Society; Societe de Chimie Industrielle (France); American Institute of Chemistry; Chemical, Mining and Metallurgical Society of South Africa and Chemists' Club of New York. In the Supreme Council of Thirty-third Degree Masons, he was an Active Member for Pennsylvania.

He wrote thirteen chemical text-books. Five were translations of German text. He was author of ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY; THEORIES OF CHEMISTRY; ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY; CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS, and others. His most widely read book was ELECTROCHEMICAL ANALYSIS, which was published in six editions and was translated into French, German, Italian, Russian and Chinese. His books on the history of chemistry included, CHEMISTRY IN AMERICA, 1914; ROBERT HARE, 1917; JAMES WOODHOUSE, 1918; CHEMISTRY IN OLD PHILADELPHIA, 1918; PRIESTLEY IN

AMERICA, 1920; OLD CHEMISTRIES, 1927; A HALF CENTURY OF MINERAL CHEMISTRY IN AMERICA, 1876-1926; and EARLY SCIENCE IN PHILADELPHIA, 1926.

More than 9,000 historical items which he assembled, including prints, autographs, letters, medallions, rare books and other relics of eminent chemists are preserved as the Edgar Fahs Smith Collection at the University of Pennsylvania. This has been endowed by his widow. His one hundred and sixty-nine chemical papers were published in American and German scientific journals.

The long list of Dr. Smith's investigations in many fields of chemistry cannot be detailed here. Chief among them was electro-chemistry, the complex inorganic acids, the rare earths, and the revision of the atomic weights of the following elements: palladium, molybdenum, selenium, tungsten, tantalum, columbium, boron and fluorine. His investigation on the rarer elements, vanadium, columbium, tantalum, rubidium and cesium, have been numerous. His researches on tungsten led to its use in electric light bulbs and many other commercial uses. The steel industry was benefited through his studies of molybdenum.

Dr. Smith was an approachable, friendly person; noted as an entertaining conversationalist, lecturer and public speaker. He was a great teacher and many of his students became eminent teachers and experts in scientific fields.

In 1931 the Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School in York was dedicated, on land which had been owned by his father.

SMITH, ALLEN JOHN (1863-1926) (Student 1875-1878) professor of pathology, University of Pennsylvania, brother of Edgar Fahs Smith, received his degree of A.B., from Gettysburg College in 1883; his degree of M.D., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. He later was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by Gettysburg College in 1910; the Degree of Doctor of Laws by McGill University in 1911 and again by Gettysburg College in 1921. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa.



In 1921 he accepted a position at the University of Texas. The school possessing but a few microscopes, Smith "became professor of all subjects taught with the microscope, -histology, embryology, bacteriology, parasitology, clinical pathology, etc." There being but few faculty members, he substituted for any one ill or absent. He also lectured on nervous diseases and clinical medicine, and acquired a consulting practice.

He returned to the University of Pennsylvania in 1903 as Professor of Pathology; was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1909 to 1912; and again became Professor of Pathology in 1913.

His discoveries concerning the hookworm formed the basis for the campaigns conducted to exterminate this parasite in the Southern States and sub-tropical lands. He was the author and editor of several textbooks and medical works, and numerous scientific papers.

Dr. Smith was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia Pathological Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, American Philosophical Society, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, American Society of Tropical Medicine, and of the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists.

HUNT, LEVI CLARENCE (1873-1948) (Student 1892-1893) was born in Seitzland, York County, Pennsylvania. He was a teacher in the public schools of York County and entered Dickinson College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. He did post-graduate work at Columbia University and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1899. He then attended Drew Theological Seminary and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1904. In 1916, Drew Theological Seminary conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He was Professor of Mathematics at Albright College, then at Myerstown, Pennsylvania, from 1898 to 1901. In 1899, he was ordained into the ministry of the United Evangelical Church and

served as President of Albright College from 1915 to 1923. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa; also a member of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association.

It is evident that he preferred the ministry of his Church. Prior to his induction as President of Albright College, he served congregations as pastor at Columbia, Reading and Germantown, Pennsylvania; and at Centerport, Long Island. Subsequently, at Allentown, Lititz and Boyertown, Pennsylvania, from which charge he went into retirement in 1945. He then removed to Lititz, where he died on August 18, 1948.

GLADFELTER, MILLARDE. (1900- ) (Student 1916-1918) was born in York County and began his career as educator teaching the rural schools of his native Pennsylvania.

He entered Gettysburg College, after teaching for several years, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1925; served as Principal and teacher in history in the West York High School, 1925-1928, and as Supervising Principal of the West York Schools, 1928-1930. He left York in 1930 to direct the Temple University High School at Philadelphia, where he became successively the University Registrar, its Vice President, and in 1946 its Provost.

In 1930, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Wisconsin; and in 1945, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1942, Gettysburg College conferred upon him the Honorary degree of Doctor of Science in Education, and in 1947, Muhlenberg College conferred upon him the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

He is a member of Phi Delta Theta; Kappa Phi Kappa; Phi Delta Kappa and Phi Beta Kappa. His membership in local, state and national educational Associations has been active and he has made many contributions to the journals published by these Associations.

His concern for the religious, fraternal and civic life of the community has expressed itself in the affairs of the Lutheran Church, the Masonic fraternity, the Philadelphia Kiwanis



MILLARD E. GLADFELTER



Club, the Philadelphia Council of the Boy Scouts of America and other groups of this character.

The history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has engaged his attention since the early days of his teaching, and he has had a special interest in the culture, folklore, and history of the Pennsylvania-Germans. He is consequently affiliated with the prominent Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and is active as an officer and director in the Pennsylvania-German Societies.

GENTZLER, (WALDO) EMERSON (1903- ) (Student 1917-1921) was born in York. He entered Gettysburg College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1925.

He served as teacher of mathematics and assistant athletics coach in the Vermont Academy at Saxtons River, 1925-1926. In 1927, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University; became Assistant in Mathematics at this University, 1927-1928 (teaching in Columbia College); Instructor in Mathematics, University Extension, 1926-1927 and 1928-1930; Assistant to the Director, University Extension, 1928-1930; Secretary of Appointments (in charge of Placement Bureau), 1930-1935; Bursar of the University, 1935-1949; Business Manager of the University, 1949-1950; Assistant Provost of the University, 1950 to date. He is the Director for Students' Interests, 1950 to date, and served as a member of the University's Committee on War Research, 1941-1943.

His affiliations are: Knickerbocker Hospital, Trustee since 1937, Treasurer, 1945-1947 and President, 1948-1950; Empire City Savings Bank, Trustee since 1938; Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers, Vice President, 1943 and President, 1945; Associated Hospital Service of New York, Director since 1948; Manhattanville Neighborhood Center, Director since 1948; The Board of Pensions and Relief of the United Lutheran Church in America, Director since 1948; Educational Research Fund of The Tuition Plan, Member of Advisory Committee; and College and Universi-





W. EMERSON GENTZLER

ty Business, Editorial Board 1946-1948.

He is a member of the Mathematical Association of America; Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and Kappa Phi Kappa Educational Fraternity.

## CHAPTER XII

### *Litigation and Bequests*

The charter of 1799 recited that a tender was made to the Legislature by the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry Men of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York Town "of a large convenient two-story brick building...which hath been occupied for several years as an academy or school house in order that the same may be appropriated for a public school for the County of York and endowed in such manner as the Legislature may see fit." The Legislature declared that it accepted this tender, and enacted the charter under which the Academy has since operated.

In 1810 the Reverend John Armstrong came to York as Rector of St. John's Church. He concluded that the "tender" of 1799 had been made without proper church authority. As a result the vestry of the church petitioned the Legislature to repeal the 1799 charter.

Mr. Nace, a Representative from York County, presented the matter - "a memorial and petition" - on January 11, 1811, was referred to Messrs. Nace, M'Sherry, Slaymaker, Dechert and Ruth. On January 23 Mr. Nace presented a petition "from sundry inhabitants" of York County remonstrating against a repeal and on January 30 he presented two petitions "of similar tenor" praying for a repeal. These petitions were referred to the same committee, which through Mr. Nace presented its report on February 26, 1811, as follows:

"That the subject of dispute is the academy in the town of York, with the lot of ground upon which the same is erected. Said lot with the academy thereon built belonged to the church of St. John, which by act

of Assembly of 20th September, 1787, was incorporated by the name of the rector, church wardens and vestry men of the Protestant Episcopal church of St. John at York town.

“By the 4th and 5th sections of that act the corporation, though permitted to alienate other lands and tenements on certain conditions, were prohibited from selling or disposing of the scite of the parsonage house, of the house for public worship, or of the house before mentioned.

“The corporation being thus restricted, it appears that in the month of March 1797, a petition was presented to the Legislature, signed by the reverend John Campbell the rector of said church, by the church wardens and by all the vestry men, setting forth, that as well by their own exertions, and those of other individuals belonging to said church, as by the many generous subscriptions and liberal donations of a great many other denominations of Christians, the building for the said academy had been erected; that it had been occupied for several years as such; but as well from the small number of Episcopalians belonging to said Church as from the want of proper funds and other causes, the said corporation was unable to finish, uphold and support the same, whereby the said building was likely to become ruinous, and the benevolent designs of the subscribers aforesaid, to be frustrated. That from a hope of securing the advantage of education, and from a regard to the welfare of their fellow-citizens, they beg leave to surrender the said building and lot of ground to the Legislature, on condition that the same be made a school for the County of York, and that such a sum of money and other endowments be granted to it for the purpose aforesaid, as the Legislature in their wisdom may deem sufficient to support the same agreeably to the constitution of the state.

“And lastly, praying that so much of the act of incorporation may be repealed, as prohibits them from aliening or disposing of the said school house and lot of ground.

“This offer of the corporation was accepted by the Legislature, and an act was passed thereupon, dated the 1st of March 1799, entitled ‘An act to incorporate and endow an academy or public school in the town of York and for other purposes therein mentioned.

“The act recites the tender made by the corporation of said church--accepts thereof--vests the title of said lot and building in the trustees of the York county academy, whom it creates a corporation--provides that persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees, and that no person, either as principal, master or pupil, shall be refused admittance for his conscientious persuasion in matters of religion, provided he shall demean himself in a sober, orderly manner, and conform to the rules and regulation of the academy, grants an endowment of two thousand dollars to the same, and lastly repeals so much of the act incorporating the said Episcopal church, as prevents the rector, church wardens and vestry men from aliening the school house and lot of ground, upon which the same is erected.

“It appears to the committee, that the surrender by the Episcopal congregation of their exclusive privilege in the academy was rendered necessary from the low state of their funds and numbers. It was a wise



and liberal measure. To confine a system of education to the adherents of one religious sect is almost unknown to the laws and manners of the state.

“The Legislature would not probably have granted any donation to the establishment while it remained on its old narrow plan. The surrender was beneficial to the public, and beneficial to those who made it. It was the unanimous act of the rector, church wardens and the whole vestry, and not a word of complaint has been heard against it or against the law made in consequence of it, until the present session of the Legislature, a space of almost twelve years.

“Now the petitioners allege, that the law taking the academy out of the hands of their church, was unconstitutional, and that the coset of the members of the corporation was nothing, they being by the terms of their charter incapable to alienate. Further it is alleged that some of the vestry who joined in the surrender, were not members of the church at the time; with respect to which your committee will observe, that a legislative act regulating the property of a corporation passed with their consent, and which, while it is beneficial to the public, is injurious to no individual, does not appear to be unconstitutional, and that whether the congregation have elected vestrymen who were not members of the church, cannot well become an object of discussion in the Legislature. The committee have no evidence of such fact; and the objection would apply with much more force to the present petitioners. There is no proof that they are church wardens or vestry men, except that they stile themselves such in their petition. The signers to it are twenty one in number, when by their charter the whole corporation could consist of no more than eleven persons.

“The committee offer for the consideration of the House the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the petition of the rector, church wardens and vestry men of the Episcopal church of St. John, cannot be granted.

On motion the report was read a second time and the resolution attached considered and adopted.

Meantime, however, Mr. Armstrong on behalf of the church, Dr. Cathcart on behalf of the Academy, and an anonymous writer entered into a newspaper controversy, the tone of which is characteristic of the temperaments of those days.

In the York Recorder of February 9, 1811, Dr. Cathcart addresses the editor:

Mr. King,

As several false and malicious reports have been circulated by a few persons, concerning the petition which has been forwarded to the Assembly of the state, by the trustees of the York county Academy. Your publishing the following petition,

which is an exact copy of the one sent, will much oblige the Trustees, as well as several others.

“The Trustees of the York county Academy beg leave to state to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, their surprise at seeing a petition presented to the Legislature signed by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong calling himself the rector of St. Johns Church, and by others, praying that the act of incorporation of said Academy may be repealed, and that the institution may again be connected with the episcopal church. The trustees wishing to give every useful information on this subject; take leave to mention the following facts, viz: That after very liberal subscriptions had been obtained from persons of all religious denominations for the purpose of building an academy unconnected with any particular sect of Christians, an incorporation was obtained by a few individuals attaching it to the Episcopal church.--This gave great offence to the majority of the subscribers, especially as the number of Episcopalians then, and indeed to the present time have been very inconsiderable. Amounting to only a few families. As the institution had no funds, the trustees applied from time to time to the assembly of the state for assistance, but were always refused on this ground, that the legislature would not endow any institution belonging to any particular sect. As the buildings began to need repairs and as the managers were unable and unwilling to repair them, they unanimously agreed to resign the institution to the state, in order that it might be endowed and incorporated as a county Academy; which resignation is still on the files of the house. In consequence of this, the Assembly of 1799 accepted of said resignation, incorporated the academy as a county school, and generously gave to the institution the sum of \$2000. The interest of which is faithfully applied to the use and for the benefit of the academy -- They would also mention, that they have every year taught poor scholars free of expense agreeably to the terms of their charter. The trustees, therefore hope and pray that your honorable body may not repeal the present incorporating act, which they believe would in a great mea-

sure destroy the use of the institution. Signed in behalf of, and by order of the board of trustees,

ROBERT CATHCART, President

Attest,

Wm. BARBER, Secretary.

The newspaper continues:

We the inhabitants of York borough, hearing that some individuals had petitioned the Assembly of the state to repeal the law incorporating the academy in this place, and again connecting it with the episcopal church are fully of opinion that such a measure would be highly injurious to the interests of the institution and greatly abridge its usefulness.

N.B. The Board of Trustees was uncommonly full, and the petition was unanimous. The other petition was signed by such of the respectable inhabitants as were called on, but only part of a day, and it a very wet and snowy one, was employed to obtain signatures.

Mr. Armstrong replied in the York Recorder, February 23, 1811:

To the Rev. ROBERT CATHCART.

SIR,

SOLOMON tells us in Prov. chap. 18 and verse 17. "He that is first in his own cause, seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him." You have published in the *Recorder* the petition that you and the Trustees of the York county Academy, sent on to the Assembly. The reason for so doing you say is, that "Several false and malicious reports have been circulated by a few persons concerning the petition." Why sir, did you not state to the public *the malicious report*. Probably they are true and not false! In the petition you and the trustees state "their surprise at seeing a petition presented to the Legislature, signed by the Rv. Mr. Armstrong, *calling* himself the rector of St. John's Church." I ask you and the trustees how this

could be a *surprise*? Have you not known for 8 or 9 months, that I have had conversation with some of the trustees on the subject of the Academy; last summer at my house and at their houses; and last (fall?) I told some of them that I should go in the month of January to the Assembly with a petition. Let the people of this place judge if there was cause for any surprise! Was it your wish sir, to make the impression on the assembly, that I had taken some insidious means to keep the petition from your knowledge and the trustees? No. My cause is just and good. I was not ashamed nor afraid for the world to know it. In the next place you throw out a doubt, that I am not the rector of St. John's church -- you say "*I call myself the rector of this church.*" Was I not chosen agreeable to the canons of the Episcopal church, by Mr. Robert Jones and Mr. Wm. Johnson? the only two members that had the legal right of acting agreeable to the act of incorporation of this church. Mr. Jones is no more. The very last act of his life was in doing all in his power to bring me to York. Many in this place know it to be a truth. When you state to the assembly, that I *call myself the rector*, do you wish to call in question my ordination? What sir, could be your motive in sending such a petition to the assembly? Do you wish them to believe that I am an impostor? What do you think of this part of the proposition? Does it carry with it the language or bear the features of that heaven-born child, Charity? -- No, it is that monster, Envy! For this part of the proposition is her very image. For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. Envy very seldom appears in her own dress: she will sometimes appear in the garb of friendship and love; these are weapons that envy wields with a great deal of temerity, and is always in hopes to do some execu- [        ], she sent Joseph to Egypt and Daniel to the lion's den.

You tell us "that after very liberal subscriptions had been obtained, from persons of all religious denominations for the purpose of building an academy unconnected with any particular sect of Christians." I wish you to prove that the academy was not to be connected with this church. Do you suppose



the Rector and members of this church would take trouble and beg from the people indifferent [       ] and tell them that it should not be connected with a particular sect of Christians? and then to incorporate the academy as the church property? It is a very unlikely [       ]. Come forward as a gentlemen and prove to the [       ] this part of the petition. I have been informed by a gentlemen in Philadelphia, that a large sum of money was given by the members of the Episcopal church for the purpose of building an academy, connected with this church. I wonder at your silence respecting, the lot the church stands on. I ask you was the lot given by the [       ]? No. Was it given by the proprietary? No. Was the lot paid for out of the money that was collected from the public? No. Did the persons that gave the academy to the state pay for it? No. What just right have the trustees to the property in dispute? If the assembly judge proper to interfere? No doubt you will have an opportunity of proving your claim. You tell us "an incorporation was obtained by a few individuals attaching it to the Episcopal church. This gave great offense to the majority of the subscribers especially as the numbers of Episcopalians, then and indeed to the present time have been very inconsiderable, amounting to only a few families." Revd. Sir, what does this part of the proposition look like? I will tell you sir, it looks like the fox in his den but I will have him out and show him to the public. You say an incorporation was obtained by a few individuals" What do you mean by a few? Do you wish to make the assembly believe that they had no right or that the few were little known or respectable people in the place? Could you not have informed the assembly as a gentlemen, the few individuals were the rector, wardens, and vestry of St. John's church? Tell us "by attaching it to the Episcopal church gave great offense to the majority of the subscribers. Pray sir, was the academy built by the county? If it had then you could with a good grace have told the assembly and the [       ] that it gave great offense to the majority of the subscribers. Did you call a meeting of them? I call on you to prove this to the public. Pray Rev. sir,

do you [       ] this part yourself? I think I have brought the fox out of his den. Reader what do you think, does he look like a fox or a lamb? You may judge for yourself.

The next thing you wish to inform the public that "especially as the number of Episcopalians then, and indeed to the present time have been few, amounting to only a few families." Does this prove your right to the Academy, and the lot, because you SAY we are a few families. No sir. I am happy to inform you that a goodly number is added to the few families, and you must know that my congregation is not the smallest in York, with all the care and trouble that has been taken to prevent them from coming to hear me. I have gone through part of your petition, if I write on the other part the public shall know a little more.

I am sir, your humble servant,

John Armstrong.

"Francis Friendly" now appears in the York Recorder, March 2, 1811.

Mr. KING,

SEEING a piece in your last paper addressed to the Rev. Mr. Cathcart, signed by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong; the first impression on my mind was, that some evil-minded person had passed it in your letter-box with Mr. Armstrong's name subscribed to it, without his knowledge: On making enquiry however, I find that he has really done it; and although many persons give little credit for it, I beg leave to differ from them and as a friend of Mr. A's to engage in his justification. In the first place it is said by many, that the personal address to Mr. C. was scandalous, malevolent and abusive, and I acknowledge it did appear so; yet I think there was some excuse for it, when the man was in *a passion and couldn't help it*: and although it is said to be rather unbecoming a preacher, to take up the cudgel and turn buffer, and that from one who sets such an example, it comes with an ill grace to preach patience, forgiveness and charity,—yet we should remember "charity begins at home" and

I don't think the scriptures mean to prohibit a man of mettle from resenting the conduct of others, who wish to thwart or controul his views, for this is more than such a man can put up with. But it is asked, why does Mr. Armstrong so much wish to have the academy in his hands, especially as the legislature vested it in the trustees for the use of the county, and endowed it with money? To this I answer, that Mr. A. knows more law than the whole of them, and in his opinion, that law is not worth a snuff; the trustees indeed had as little breeding to take advantage of it, as the legislature in making it, for as the maxim says "the receiver's as bad as the thief." And as I believe the trustees to be mere ignoramusses, that can scarcely "tell a handsaw from a hawk" and as every man of sense knows, that Mr. A. is quite the contrary; he would certainly be most adequate to the management of such an institution. Moreover, as we have a Masonic society in this place, and as I understand Mr. A. is also a free-mason; in case he gets the better of the trustees, he would probably be chosen grand master and turn the upper story into a grand lodge room, and what a grand improvement this would be to the academy! I have also heard it surmised that Mr. A. being an incorrect English scholar, must have employed some other person to write the address to Mr. C. so elegant in its style and classical in its diction. Now this is a lie of the devil's own hatching; as I myself know that Mr. A. can write, and as good hand too as most men. Beside Mr. A. is rich, I have heard it from others and by his own account he must be immensely rich, ay, rich enough "to buy the whole kit of the trustees," and the academy would never want funds were it in his hands. Upon the whole, I hope that Mr. A. will soon shew that the trustees are a mere pack of knaves that won't let honest men come by their own; and to continue his own beautiful figure, I trust he will prove himself as staunch a hound as ever yelp'd, and will force "*the old fox from his den*" and all his colleagues with him. Much personal abuse is also bestowed upon Mr. A. by his numerous enemies; they say he is a busy-body, given to brawlings, contentions and squabble; but as this comes from his

opponents nobody believes a word of it. I now conclude for this time, and perhaps altogether, unless Mr. A. by another address, renders it necessary for a friend to assist him; in which case, he shall ever find me at his service: And I do trust, that as Mr. A. has too much spirit to permit insults and injuries to pass unrevenged; so he has too much sense to suffer unfounded accusations to give him one moments disturbance or uneasiness.

FRANCIS FRIENDLY.

and in the same issue Dr. Cathcart replies:

REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG

REVEREND SIR,

ON reading your *curious* letter in the last *Recorder*, the advice of Solomon at once occurred to me, "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou be also like unto him." But as the fool is always vain and apt to think his *nonsense* unanswerable, Solomon afterwards advises, "Answer the fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." Having hitherto lived in peace with all men, and never having had an altercation or personal dispute with any one, in some measure disqualifies me from executing the last part of Solomon's advice. You must therefore excuse me for not taking notice of the *silly* remarks on the petition, the comparing part of it to a fox in his den, your sagacity in scenting him out, &c. all of which must appear truly ridiculous to men of common sense; and are highly characteristic of a brain having no *lack* of ignorance. With respect to the petition of the trustees of the academy, tho' signed by me as president of the board, yet, am not I more responsible for it than any other member, especially, as it met the full approbation of every trustee present. We know the whole of its contents to be true, and could prove them, if there was any necessity for taking such trouble. Permit me to congratulate you on the "addition of a goodly number to your congregation, notwithstanding the care and trouble that has been taken to prevent them from coming to hear you." If the last part is in-



tended as an insinuation against me, it is as false, as it is infamous and malicious--I have also good reason to believe that it is not true with respect to any of my Brethren in the Ministry, although declared, even as a fact, from a certain pulpit. If, instead of railing against us, you had followed the admonition of our divine master, where he says, "if thy brother tresspass against thee, go and tell him his fault between him and thee alone. If he shall hear thee thou hast gained thy brother," then would your conduct have been that of a christian and gentleman. Be assured, sir, that none of us feel the least jealousy or envy towards you: our sensations are very different--they are those of compassion and pity. As the public seldom derive any more edification from newspaper controversies than what they do from crude and indigested harangues in the pulpit, it is my present determination to take no further notice of any thing coming from you, in whatever form it may appear. You are therefore at perfect liberty to write, or *cause to be written*, to slander from the pulpit, or to print and publish, any thing and every thing, likely to suit your purpose, without any fear of molestation from me. A residence in this place of nearly 18 years must have afforded the inhabitants an opportunity of forming an opinion concerning my conduct and character, which will not, probably, be much changed by your *luminous* comments and discoveries. By the time you have lived so long here (if so obscure a place can afford sufficient scope for the exercise of so much enterprize and genius) the people will be able to form a pretty correct opinion of yours also. Harboring no resentment against you, having never injured you and I trust incapable of doing it, if even in my power; wishing you more prudence and discretion than have been yet discovered since your short residence among us: I can with truth and sincerity, subscribe myself your friend.

ROBERT CATHCART.

(A regard to truth requires it to be stated, that when the N.B. accompanying the publication of the petition of the trustees was written, it was not then known by me, that any one person had

refused to sign it: of course there could not be the most distant insinuation intended against the respectability of any one refusing to sign it.) R. C.

The petition of the Trustees of the Academy, as set forth in Dr. Cathcart's letter to the York Recorder, refers to Mr. Armstrong as "calling himself the Rector" of Saint John's Church, and it will have been seen that this reference aroused the ire of Mr. Armstrong. There seems to be no doubt that he was a regularly ordained priest of the Episcopal Church, but that in coming to York he had failed to comply with all of the canons of the Church, for on May 27, 1812, Bishop White reported to the Convention "That the minister of the Church at Yorktown, the Rev. John Armstrong, is now entitled to a seat in this Convention, as the requisite certificate from the Bishop of this Church in Maryland has been received." The Rector evidently bore no real animosity to the school, for his son and namesake was a member of the "Junior Volunteers" which so endeared themselves to Samuel Bacon.

The church authorities were not satisfied with this disposition of the matter by the Legislature, and determined to appeal to the Courts. On March 5, 1817, the vestry brought an action of ejectment in the Court of Common Pleas of York County to No. 93 April Term, 1817, against Jesse Merrill, Samuel S. Smoker, The Rev. Robert Cathcart, James Kelly, David Cassat, and Jacob Barnitz, Esquires, Jacob Hay, Thomas Taylor, The Rev. John George Smoker, George Small, William Nace, William Barber, Esquires, Jacob Eichelberger and Penrose Robinson. Of these defendants Jesse Merrill and Samuel S. Smoker (Schmucker) were teachers. The remainder were Trustees of the Academy.

After various continuances the Academy authorities on February 24, 1818, filed a rule to have arbitrators chosen in the matter; and on March 14 of that year Isaac Kirk, John Demuth and Andrew Cramer were appointed arbitrators and directed to meet at the Widow King's Black Horse Tavern in York on the 10th of June following.

Nothing further seems to have been done until July 30,

1824, when a rule was granted to show cause why the rule to refer the matter to arbitrators should not be stricken off. More delays ensued; but on September 15, 1824, the rule was dismissed by consent, and on November 3 following the arbitrators returned the rule unacted upon.

That trial has not yet been held; and in view of the fact that all of the parties -- counsel, trustees and judges -- have been dead for a century, it is likely that it will never come to trial. However, the case lagged on so far as the court records are concerned. At term after term of court the matter was continued; and finally on June 21, 1830, it was transferred to the then comparatively new District Court of York County at No. 26 May Term, 1830. In that court it was again continued from time to time; but on November 13, 1835, Robert J. Fisher, Esq., later a Trustee of the Academy and afterward Judge of the Courts of York County, appeared in the case and suggested the deaths of James Kelly, David Cassat, Jacob Barnitz, Jacob Hay, William Nace, William Barber and Jacob Eichelberger -- and in that condition the records of the Court remain.

#### Sub: THE JORDAN CASE

In his will, John C. Jordan, who died September 6, 1908, gave his residuary estate in trust, after certain provisions, for the benefit of St. John's Church as to 2/3 of the income and the Academy as to 1/3 thereof, with a provision that if the corporation of the Academy "shall be dissolved or The York County Academy shall go out of existence as an academy or college or the said 'The Trustees of the York County Academy' shall fail or neglect for five consecutive years to maintain a school in which the English language, Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences shall be taught during at least nine months in each and every year," the income going to the Academy should be forfeited and go to the church.

When the Reciprocal Teaching Agreement between the Academy and York Collegiate Institute went into effect in the

fall of 1929, the authorities of the church took the position that the Academy had thereby gone out of existence and that the church thereupon became entitled to the entire income of the Jordan trust.

The original trustees of the trust were Horace Keesey, Charles H. Bear and Richard E. Cochran, all of whom were Trustees of the Academy. As a result of the resignation of Mr. Keesey, the court appointed York Trust Company as substituted Trustee; and no appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Cochran in 1930. In that year, however, Mr. Bear and York Trust Company filed their account as Trustees of the Jordan trust, in order that the claim of the Church might be properly adjudicated and determined. It may be added that upon the death of Mr. Bear, York Trust Company became sole trustee of the trust.

The account was filed April 12, 1930; and on May 19 of that year McClean Stock, Esq., afterward a Judge of the York County Courts, was appointed auditor to distribute the balance on the account among those legally entitled thereto. He held various hearings and on September 8, 1931, filed his report, in which he sustained the claim of the Academy that it continued to be entitled to its share of the income.

Exceptions were filed to this report, and the matter came on for argument before the Orphans' Court of York County in the spring of 1932. As York County at that time had no separate Orphans' Court, and as both of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who were ex-officio Judges of the Orphans' Court, felt themselves disqualified by interest to pass on the matter, the court was composed of Honorable C. V. Henry and Honorable Donald P. McPherson, President Judges in Lebanon County and in Adams County, respectively. On July 12, 1932, these Judges filed their opinion and decree overruling and dismissing the exceptions filed by the church, which thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court. That court, however, sustained the auditor and the court below, and the claim of the Academy.

The litigation was somewhat protracted. The church was



represented by George Wharton Pepper, Esq., and later by Edward M. Biddle, Esq., then recently retired Judge in Cumberland County, and Caleb S. Brinton, Esq., of the Cumberland County Bar. The Academy was represented by George Hay Kain, Esq., Donald H. Yost, Esq., and Allen C. Wiest, Esq.

The pertinent provisions of the Jordan will and the Reciprocal Teaching Agreement, both of which were involved in this litigation, are set forth in full in the Appendix.

### NEILL BEQUEST

So far as is known, the only legacy which has ever been received by the Academy prior to the generous Jordan bequest, was the gift of \$100. bequeathed to the school within ten years after it became independent of the Church.

In his will, dated July 22, 1808, and probated in the office of the Register of Wills of York County, August 17, 1808, Thomas Neill, late of York Town, provided inter alia as follows: "Sixthly I give and devise to the Trustees of the York County Academy in the Town of York the Sum of one hundred dollars in eighteen months after my decease to be placed in some Secure fund and the Interest owed to be Applied to the Use of said Academy."

This bequest was paid to the Trustees on July 1, 1814.

Thomas Neill came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, and appears in York early in 1785. He was a merchant. His business establishment was located on West Market Street, now the site of F. & W. Grand Company store and his residence at the present location of No. 27 North Beaver Street.

For a time he owned and operated the properties of Codorus Furnace which he purchased from James Smith, Esq.

It is evident that he had a strong attachment to the First Presbyterian Church and the Academy, as well as to the Reverend Robert Cathcart, who was one of the executors named in his will.

### LAUCKS BEQUEST

S. Forry Laucks, a prominent businessman and manufacturer

of York, was a former student at the York Collegiate Institute and at the York County Academy. He died April 11, 1942. By his will, which was probated before the Register of Wills of York County, Pennsylvania, on April 24, 1942, and is recorded in his office in Will Book 3-W, page 699, he provided with respect to the administration of a substantial trust fund as follows:

“(e) For and during the term of my son’s natural life to pay ten per cent (10%) of the annual net income of my estate not applied under the terms of this will for the use of my said son, his wife, and family, to the following charitable, religious and educational institutions in the proportions named, to-wit: Four per cent (4%) to the Children’s Home of York, Pennsylvania; two per cent (2%) to Trinity First Reformed Church of York, Pennsylvania; two per cent (2%) to the Franklin Marshall College of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; two per cent (2%) to the York Collegiate Institution and York County Academy of York, Pennsylvania, the first distribution of such net income to be made one (1) year after my decease.”

In the proceedings relative to the settlement of the estate of Mr. Laucks, the Orphans’ Court of York County found that “York Collegiate Institution” should be construed as York Collegiate Institute and that the amounts due to this institution and to the York County Academy should be equally divided between the two schools.

## CHAPTER XIII

### *Anniversaries*

#### THE 100TH, THE 125TH AND THE 150TH ANNIVERSARIES

The year 1887 witnessed several memorable events in the history of York. The Borough of York, which had been incorporated in 1787, became a city. The market sheds in Centre Square, which had been an eyesore to many, and which had been erected, one in 1842, the other in 1844, were demolished as the result of a somewhat unusual action of the Mayor and new City Council. The Academy held an elaborate centennial celebration on September 19 and 20; and the City in the latter part of the same week conducted a most elaborate celebration to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the original incorporation of the Borough.

Incidentally, there came to light a mystery which has not yet been solved. It was common knowledge that James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence from York, was buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church on East Market Street and that his grave was surmounted by a monument bearing a simple inscription. It will be recalled that Smith was the first President of the Board of Trustees of the Academy under the charter of 1799. The house in which he lived on South George Street and in which the late W. C. Chapman, Esq., had resided for many years was sold and was about to be demolished. In the cellar of this house there was found a large flat tombstone, elaborately inscribed to the memory of James Smith; and this tombstone formed one of the exhibits in the historical exhibition which was held in that building prior to its demolition and as a part of the borough's centennial celebration. No one then knew

and no one now knows why Mr. Smith should have had a monument over his grave and a tombstone in his cellar.

As contrasted with the simple inscription on the stone in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church, the mysterious and now missing stone reads as follows:

“In perpetuum Rei Memoriam. Departed this life July 11, 1806, James Smith, Esq., at the advanced age of 93 years. An early warm and active friend in defence of the Liberties of his country.

“This is therefore erected to show the feelings the worth attracted by his afflicted relatives and friends. In life esteemed, in death lamented. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.”

The centennial celebration of the Academy began with a meeting in the York Opera House on the evening of September 19. A large arch was built on the stage with the inscription “Our Honored Alma Mater”, beneath which were the words “Esto Perpetua”. A wreath of laurel was suspended from the arch. It was flanked by potted plants, and under it and on the stage was gathered a large assemblage of city officials, distinguished former students of the Academy, and Trustees.

Much to the regret of everyone, Daniel Kirkwood, an early student of the Academy and one of its distinguished teachers, then teaching in Indiana University, was unable to be present; but interesting letters from him recalling the old days were read.

The Hon. James W. Latimer, one of the Judges of York County, delivered an eloquent address of welcome, after which the Hon. John Gibson, then President Judge of the Courts, read a detailed history of the Academy. The Hon. W. H. Welsh, of Washington, another distinguished former student, read a poem written by him in honor of the occasion; and interspersed with these addresses there were odes written by Henry C. Niles, Esq., Mrs. A. C. Crider and Robert F. Gibson, Esq.

The second day's celebration began with a reunion and reception held in the afternoon in the Academy building, given over to the ladies. After an address by Professor Gross, then



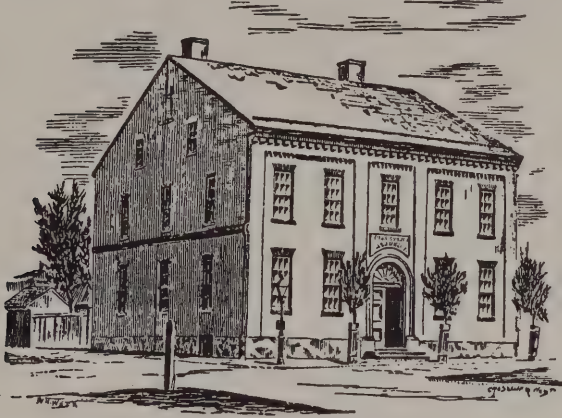
1787.

CENTENNIAL.

1887.

# YORK COUNTY ACADEMY,

YORK, PENN'A,  
SEPTEMBER 19th and 20th, 1887.



## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

### First Trustees.

Rev. John Campbell.  
Rev. Jacob Georing.  
Rev. Daniel Waggoner.  
John Black.  
Rev. Robert Cathcart.  
Wm. Paxton.  
Thos. Hartley, Esq.  
Jas. Smith, Esq.  
John Edie.  
Maj. John Clark.  
Jacob Hay, M. D.  
Jacob Rudissill.  
Elihu Underwood.  
Wm. Ross, (Chanceford.)  
Jacob Barnitz.  
Michael Smyser.  
Conrad Laub.  
Wm. McLean.  
Wm. Scott.  
Philip Gössler.  
George Bard.

### Present Trustees.

Rev. Jonathan Oswald, D. D., President.  
Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., Secretary.  
Charles S. Weiser, Treasurer.  
Hon. Adam J. Glossbrenner.  
Hon. Robert J. Fisher.  
Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D.  
Edward G. Smyser.  
V. K. Keesey, Esq.  
Michael B. Spahr.  
Israel Laucks.  
Rev. William Baum, D. D.  
Rev. L. A. Gotwald, D. D.  
W. Latimer Small.  
Rev. A. W. Lilly, D. D.  
Jere Carl.  
W. H. Welsh.  
W. H. Souder.  
John J. Vandersloot.  
John W. Buckingham.  
Rev. E. W. Shields.

# ORDER OF EXERCISES.

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## →\*OPERA HOUSE.\*←

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MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19.

Music,	PROF. GIPE'S ORCHESTRA.
Solo and Chorus—"The Marvellous Work,"	Conducted by O. W. MILLER.
Prayer,	REV. JONA. OSWALD, D. D.
Address of Welcome,	HON. J. W. LATIMER.
Ode No. 1, by H. C. NILES, ESQ.,	CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.
Address,	PROF. DANIEL KIRKWOOD, L. L. D.
History of the Academy,	HON. JOHN GIBSON.
Ode No. 2, by MRS. A. C. CRIDER,	CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.
Poem,	HON. W. H. WELSH.
Ode No. 3, by ROBERT F. GIBSON,	CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.

DOXOLOGY—OLD HUNDRED.

*BENEDICTION.*

REV. A. W. LILLY, D. D.

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### CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

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#### TRUSTEES.

Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D.  
E. G. Smyser,  
Jere Carl,  
Charles S. Weiser,  
W. Latimer Small,  
Rev. E. W. Shields.

#### ALUMNI.

Hon. J. W. Latimer,  
W. H. Jordan,  
W. H. Lanius,  
D. K. Trimmer,  
G. Walter Spahr,  
Henry Small,  
Frank Geise,  
George Gross, A. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 20,  
FROM 2 TO 3.

*A re-union and reception at the Academy building, under the  
care of the Lady Committee of the Alumni.*

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Music, . . . . .	ORCHESTRA.
Prayer, . . . . .	REV. E. W. SHIELDS.
Address of Welcome, . . . . .	PROF. GEORGE GROSS, A. M.
Ode, No. 2, . . . . .	CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.
Poem, by MRS. CATHARINE L. MOORE, Read by REV. J. O. MILLER, D. D.	
Music, . . . . .	ORCHESTRA.
Extracts from Letters of Alumni, with Memorial Sketch of the late Principal, DAVID B. PRINCE, by a former pupil, . . . . .	Read by REV. J. O. MILLER, D. D.
Ode, No. 3, . . . . .	CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.
Music, . . . . .	ORCHESTRA.

BENEDICTION.  
REV. ARTHUR POWELL.

---

COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

---

Miss Louisa Durkee,	Miss Sallie Small,
Miss Theodosia E. Weiser,	Miss Ella A. Lanius,
Miss Mary Prince,	Miss Mary Emig,
Mrs. George P. Smyser,	Mrs. Israel Laucks,
Mrs. Edward Chapin,	Mrs. E. W. Spangler,
Mrs. R. J. Fisher,	Mrs. Susan L. Huber.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20.  
7 o'clock.

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→\*OPERA HOUSE.\*←

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Music, . . . . . ORCHESTRA.  
Gloria—12 Mass, Mozart, . . . . . CHORUS.  
Prayer, . . . . . REV. A. H. LOCHMAN, D. D.

*Addresses of 15 minutes by former pupils of the Academy.*

Address, . . . . . REV. JOHN G. MORRIS, D. D.  
Address, . . . . . REV. C. A. HAY, D. D.  
Ode, No. 1, . . . . . CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.  
Address, . . . . . REV. AUGUSTUS WADEKIND, D. D.  
Address, . . . . . HENRY J. STAHL, ESQ.  
Poem, by MRS. CATHARINE L. MOORE, Read by GEORGE W. HEIGES, ESQ.  
Ode, No. 2, . . . . . CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.  
Address, . . . . . BRIG. GEN'L H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A.  
Address, . . . . . REAR ADMIRAL S. B. FRANKLIN, U. S. N.  
Ode, No. 3, . . . . . CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.  
Address, . . . . . HON. LEVI MAISH.  
Address, . . . . . REV. H. L. JACOBS.  
Auld Lang Syne, . . . . . CHORUS AND AUDIENCE.

BENEDICTION.

REV. JONA. OSWALD, D. D.

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*At the close of the exercises the Board of Trustees and distinguished guests will receive on the stage the Students, present and past, passing from right to left in procession.*

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*You are cordially invited to attend these exercises.*



teaching in the Academy as an assistant, and an ode written by Miss Catharine L. Moore, many of the former women students gave reminiscences of their school days, which included an eulogy of former Principal David S. Prince of the Female Department. He, as we have seen, began his career in the Academy in 1819 and continued there from time to time until his retirement in 1866.

The evening of the second day witnessed another largely attended meeting in the York Opera House, at which addresses were made by distinguished former students, including the Rev. John G. Morris, D.D., LL.D., a student from 1817 to 1820; the Rev. Charles A. Hay, D.D., teacher for many years in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg; and Brevet Brigadier General Horatio Gates Gibson, of the United States Army. A poem composed by Mr. Daniel M. Ettinger, a former student and teacher, was read; and other short addresses were made. In his talk, Dr. Hay commented upon a system of education which had been laid down by Samuel Bacon as a part of his work in the Academy. It may be noted that the manuscript of this work is still preserved in the Library of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg and that a recent effort to transcribe and study that manuscript failed because of its illegibility; a somewhat sad commentary on the penmanship of a century and a half ago.

One of the amusing but regrettable circumstances was the absence of Real Admiral S. R. Franklin, United States Navy, another former student of the Academy who had won distinction, but who mistook the date and arrived in York some days after the celebration was over.

In 1912 the Academy celebrated the 125th anniversary of its incorporation. The gymnasium had just been completed. The exercises were held on September 19. In the morning Professor Gardner welcomed the assemblage from the standpoint of the teachers and former Judge W. F. Bay Stewart from the standpoint of the Trustees. Mr. George R. Prowell read a brief history of the school. Professor Gross gave a reminiscent address. The afternoon meeting was held in the Court House, when addresses

were made by the Hon. J. Hay Brown, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Clinton E. Walter, D.D., the Hon. H.C. Niles, Dr. George E. Holtzapple, Dr. Edmund W. Meisenhelder, Jr., Kerwin W. Altland, Esq., Captain William H. Lanius, and other former students.

The evening celebration was more elaborate and consisted of an address by Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and probably the most distinguished then and now of all Academy students. There was also an address by the Hon. Alfred S. Niles, another former student, then a Judge of the Courts in Baltimore City.

By the time the 150th anniversary of the Academy had arrived, the Reciprocal Teaching Agreement was in effect; and there was a combined celebration by the Academy and the York Collegiate Institute. It was held on June 1, 1937, in the auditorium of the Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School. George Hay Kain, M.S., LL.B., then President of the Board of Trustees, presided and after giving a short history of the Academy introduced the speaker of the evening, the Right Rev. Wyatt Brown, D.D., Litt. D., LL.D., Episcopal Bishop of Harrisburg.

This occasion witnessed what was the most elaborate academic procession which has yet been held in York. Well over 100 persons, men and women, were in this procession, garbed in caps, gowns and many colored hoods. They included the Trustees and faculties of the two institutions, representatives of the clergy, the courts and the public schools, and most of the teachers in the William Penn Senior High School and in the three Junior High Schools.







## *Appendix*



## APPENDIX A

Act Incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York Town and York Academy - September 20, 1787

The Act of September 20, 1787, so far as it relates to the Academy, was superseded by the Act of March 1, 1799 (see *infra*, Appendix B). The Act was amended in other particulars by the Acts of March 26, 1789, February 6, 1815, and March 30, 1848.

As herein set forth the Act follows a copy of the original as certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth on May 13, 1935. The Act has been variously printed elsewhere, with differences in section numbers, spelling, punctuation, &c.

An Act to Incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York Town.

### SECTION 1<sup>t</sup>

Whereas the Rector Church Wardens & Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church at York Town in the County of York have by their Petition set forth that the Members of the said Protestant Episcopal Church formerly in Communion with the Church of England had erected and built a convenient Church on a Lot of Ground in Beaver Street in the said Town and that they had nearly finished and Completed a Parsonage House & a large & extensive School House upon the Square on Beaver Street Opposite the said Church & that the Lot upon which the said Church stands & the Ground which has been occupied as a burial Place were some time since Conveyed or Granted to Joseph Adlum & others for the use of the said Church & that as well the said Lots upon which the said Parsonage House & Schoolhouse Stand as sundry other Lots adjoining or near them have been conveyed to the Reverend John Campbell the Present Rector of the said Church & his Heirs in Trust for the use of the Rector & Church Wardens & Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Yorktown for the time being and their Successors for ever. And further represented that the said Congregation are already Subject to

many Inconveniencies & Embarrassments in conducting the affairs of the said Church & School which they fear will Increase unless they have the same Powers & Privileges Conferred upon them as are enjoyed by other Religious Societies & institutions which are Incorporated in this State and Prayed that they may be Incorporated by the name of "The Rector Church Wardens & Vestry men of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at Yorktown" and by Law enabled as a body Corporate & Politic to hold the several Buildings lots Tenements Hereditaments and Premises aforesaid with the Appurtenances & also be enabled in their Corporate Capacity to have receive take hold & enjoy & dispose of the usual Quantity of Property allowed to other Churches or Societies. And Whereas it is just & proper & perfectly Consistent with the true Intent & Spirit of the Constitution that the prayer of their Petition be Granted.

#### SECTION 2<sup>d</sup>

Be it therefore enacted & it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met & by the Authority of the same that the Protestant Episcopal Rector of the said Church for the time being Thomas Hartley & John Clark the present Wardens & William Bailey Henry Miller Robert Jones William Johnston Garret Cavode Joseph Adlum Robert Hammersley & George Welsh Present Vestry men of the said Church & their Successors duly elected & Nominated in their Place & Stead be & they are hereby made & Constituted a Corporation & Body Politic in law & in fact to have Continuance for ever by the name and title of "The Rector Church Wardens & Vestry men of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York town in the County of York in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

#### SECTION 3<sup>d</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that



the said Corporation & their Successors by the name Stile & title aforesaid Shall forever Hereafter be able & Capable in Law as well to take receive & hold all & all manner of Messuages Houses Lands Lots Tenements rents annuities Franchises and other Hereditaments which at any time or times Heretofore have been granted bargained sold enfeoffed released devised or otherwise which were Conveyed or transferred to the said Church formerly called the English Episcopal Church at York town or to the said Reverend John Campbell or to any other Person or Persons to the use of the said Church & School or either of them or In trust for them or either of them or to the use of the said Congregation or In trust for them by any name or names title or description whatsoever & the same Lands Lots tenements rents annuities Liberties Franchises or other Hereditaments are hereby vested and established in the said Corporation & their Successors forever according to their Original use & Intention. And the said Corporation & their Successors are hereby declared to be seized & Possessed of such estate & estates therein as in & by the respective grants bargains sales enfeoffments devises or other Conveyances--or Transfers thereof is or are declared Limited & Expressed: as also that the said Corporation & their Successors aforesaid at all times hereafter Shall be capable & able to purchase have receive take hold & enjoy in fee Simple or for any other less Estate or Estates any Messuages houses lands lots Tenements Rents annuities Liberties franchises & other Hereditaments by the gift Grant bargain Sale alienation enfeoffment release Confirmation or devise of any Person or Persons Bodies Politic or Corporate Capable and Able to make the same & further that the said Corporation may take & receive any Sum or Sums of Mony & any manner or portion of Goods & Chattels that Shall be given or bequeathed to them by any Person or Persons Bodies Politic or Corporate capable to make a gift or bequest thereof. Such money goods & Chattels to be laid out by them in a purchase or Purchases of Messuages houses Lands Lots Tenements rents annuities or Hereditaments to them and their

Successors for ever or the monies lent on Interest or laid out in Public Securities or Certificates for the use of the said Corporation or otherwise disposed of according to the Intention of the donors or Grantors.

#### SECTION 4<sup>th</sup>.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the rents Issues Revenues Profits & Interest of the said Church School House and School & Corporation Shall by the said Rector Church Wardens and Vestry men & their Successors or a Majority of them from time to time be directed & appropriated for the maintainance and support of the Rector or Rectors Minister or Ministers & Officers of the said Church & for the maintainance Support & Salaries of a proper number of masters & teachers to be elected & appointed by the said Rector Church Wardens & Vestry men or their Successors or a majority of them from time to time for the Instruction & education of youth in the learned and foreign Languages reading & writing English the Mathematics & other useful branches of Literature in the said School house now called "the York Academy" and also for the necessary repairs of the said Church Burial Ground Church yard School house Parsonage house & other Tenements which now or hereafter may belong to the said Church or Corporation & to no other use or Purpose whatsoever.

#### SECTION 5<sup>th</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said Rector Church Wardens & Vestry men & their Successors shall & may grant alien or otherwise dispose of any Messuages houses Lands Lots tenements or Hereditaments other than Sites of the House of Public Worship or Church aforesaid & Parsonage house & School House aforesaid & the Burial Ground or Grounds which they do now or may hereafter Possess as to them may seem meet & Proper

## SECTION 6<sup>th</sup>

Provided always & be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that in the disposition Sale or alienation of such messuages Houses Lands Tenements & Hereditaments the consent & Concurrence of two thirds of the Vestry Shall be had & Obtained & also the money arising from such disposition or Sale Shall be appropriated to the purchasing or Procuring other more Convenient Messuages houses Lands or Tenements or Shall be vested in some of the Public funds or Securities bearing Interest as the aforesaid majority of the said Vestry may deem proper and Expedient for the use of the said Corporation & to no other use or purpose whatsoever

## SECTION 7<sup>th</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said Rector Church Wardens & Vestry men & their Successors or a Majority of them Shall and may convene from time to time to Make Rules By laws and Ordinances for the Government & Support of the said Church & School And the said Rector Church Wardens & Vestry men & their Successors or a Majority of them Shall and are hereby enabled annually at the first meeting of the Vestry after the election of Church Wardens & Vestry men to elect & Choose five Persons out of any denomination of Christians to assist the said Rector Church Wardens & Vestry men or their Successors in the Visitation of the said Academy & that the said Rector Church Wardens & Vestry men or their Successors or a majority of them may from time to time transact every thing or things which is or may be thought Necessary or Proper for the good Government & Support of the said Church and Corporation. Provided always that the said rules By laws and Ordinances Shall not be contrary to the laws of this Commonwealth nor against the usage & Practice of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

## SECTION 8<sup>th</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said Rector Church Wardens and Vestry men Shall have full Power and Authority to make have and use one common Seal with such device or devices and Inscriptions as they Shall think proper and the same to change break alter and renew at their Pleasure.

## SECTION 9<sup>th</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said Rector Church Wardens and Vestry men and their Successors by the name before mentioned Shall be able and Capable of Covenanting agreeing or contracting for or concerning the maintenance & Support of the said School & masters & teachers aforesaid and all matters and things relating thereto and Shall and be capable in Law to sue and be sued Plead and be Impleaded in any Court or Courts before any Judge or Judges or Justices in all manner of Suits Complaints Causes matters and Demands of whatsoever kind nature or form they may be & all & every other matter and thing for in or concerning the said Corporation to do in as full and effectual a manner as any other Person or Persons Bodies Politic or Corporate in this Commonwealth may or can do.

## SECTION 10<sup>th</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Vestry of the said Church shall always consist of ten Persons Members of the said Church of which number the Church Wardens are always to be two And that the election of such Vestry Shall be made every year on the fourth day of July (or some day in the same week of which the said Congregation Shall have notice) by a majority of such members of the said Church as shall appear by the vestry books to be contributors to the support and maintenance of the said Church



having and Paying for a Pew or a part of a Pew sufficient for one Person at least & to be of full age. Such of them Qualified as aforesaid who upon Notice think proper to attend and such persons only shall have a right to vote for the Vestry men of the said Church. Provided always that the Rector of the said Church for the time being Shall be entitled to vote equally with any member of the said vestry or Corporation.

#### SECTION 11<sup>th</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the said Vestry so elected Shall have full Power to elect and Choose annually and every year two of their number to be Church wardens of the said Church Provided always nevertheless that in case of the death or removal of the Rector of the said Church from the death or removal of such Rector and until another Rector Shall be duly appointed and approved of for the said Church according to the usage and Practice of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State the Church Wardens for the time being with the consent of the major part of the Vestry met Shall have the same Powers and Authorities relating to the disposition of the Rents and Revenues of the said Corporation and the management direction Support and maintenance of the said School as is herein before vested in the Rector Church wardens and Vestry men.

#### SECTION 12<sup>th</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid. that no misnomer of the said Corporation Shall defeat or annul any gift Grant devise or bequest to or from the said Corporation. Provided the intent of the Parties shall Sufficiently appear upon the face of the Gift Grant Will or other Writing whereby any Estate or Interest was to pass to or from the said Corporation nor Shall any disuser or nonuser of the rights Privileges liberties Jurisdictions and Authorities hereby granted to the said Corporation or any of them create or cause a forfeiture thereof.

## SECTION 13<sup>th</sup>

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the clear yearly Value of the messuages Houses Lands Tenements rents annuities or other Hereditaments and Real estate of the said Corporation Shall not Exceed the sum of One thousand pounds Lawful Money of the State of Pennsylvania in Specie Exclusive of the monies arising from the letting of the Pews belonging to the said Church & also Exclusive of the money arising from the opening of the Ground for Burials in the Church Yard belonging to the said Church and Exclusive of the tuition monies which may or Shall be paid by the youth or pupils in the said School or Academy. Signed by Order of the House. Thomas Mifflin Speaker. Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Thurs-day the twentieth day of September In the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred & eighty Seven. Peter Zachary Lloyd Clerk of the general Assembly. Inrolled Decm 19<sup>th</sup>, 1787.

I – J N<sup>o</sup> 1147

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Department of State

### OFFICE of the SECRETARY of the COMMONWEALTH

Pennsylvania, ss:

Harrisburg, May 13, 1935.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of An Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "*An Act 'To incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York Town'*", enrolled December 19th, 1787", as the same appears of record in this Office.

(Seal of  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH  
PENNSYLVANIA.)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto set my hand and  
caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the  
day and year above written.

Geo. D. Thorn  
Deputy Secretary of the  
Commonwealth

APPENDIX B  
Act Incorporating The York County Academy  
March 1, 1799

THE INDEPENDENT CHARTER

As herein set forth the Act follows a copy of the original as certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth on May 13, 1935. The Act has been variously printed elsewhere, with differences in section numbers, spelling, punctuation, &c.

An Act to incorporate and endow an Academy or Public School in the town of York and for other purposes therein Mentioned

Whereas A Tender is Made to the Legislature by the Rector Church Wardens and Vestry men of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York town of a large convenient two Story brick Building in the Said town Situate in Beaver Street forty Eight feet front and Sixty feet in depth together with a lot of Ground whereon the Same is Erected which hath been Occupied for Severall Years as an Academy or School house in order that the Same may be appropriated for a Public School for the County of York and endowed in Such Manner as the Legislature may See fit and whereas it appears right and Proper that the laudable intentions of the Rector Church Wardens and Vestry Men of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York town Should be carried into effect

Therefore Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the Same That the tender Made by the Rector Church Wardens and Vestry Men of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York town to the Legislature of a large two Story Brick Building in the town of York Situate in Beaver Street forty eight feet front and Sixty feet in depth together

with the lot of Ground whereon the Same is Erected be accepted and the Same is hereby accepted anything in the act entitled an act to incorporate the Protestant episcopal Church of Saint John at York town which prevents the Said Corporation from Alienating their real Estate to the Contrary notwithstanding

Section II, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That all right and title in and to the Said Building and lot the Said Building and lot above described is hereby transferred conveyed to and Vested in the Trustees of the York County Academy hereinafter named and established for the use and benefit of the Said Academy

Section III And be it further enacted by the Authority Aforesaid That there be erected and hereby is erected and established in the Town of York in the County of York a County School or academy for the Education of youth in the larned and foreign Languages the Useful Arts Sciences and Literature the stile name and title of which Said School or Academy and the Constitution thereof Shall be and are hereby declared to be as is hereinafter mentioned and defined that is to Say first the Said Academy Shall be forever hereafter Called and known by the name of The York County Academy Second that the Said Academy shall be under the management direction and Government of twenty one Trustees or a Quorum or Board thereof as hereinafter mentioned Third that the first trustees of the Said Academy shall consist of the following persons Viz John Campbell Jacob Goring Daniel Waggoner John Black Robert Kithcart William Paxton Thomas Hartley James Smith John Edie John Clark Jacob Hay Jacob Rudicil Elihu Underwood William Ross of Chanceford Jacob Barnitz Michael Smyer Conrad Laub William M. Lean William Scott Philip Goslar and George Bard which Said Trustees and their Successors to be elected in the manner hereinafter Mentioned Shall forever hereafter be and they are hereby erected established and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate with perpetual Succession in deed and in Law to all intents



and purposes whatsoever by the Name Style and Title of the Trustees of the York County academy by which name and title they the Said Trustees and Successors shall be competent and capable in Law and equity to take to themselves and their Successors for the use of the Academy any estate in any Messuages Lands tenements Goods chattels monies or other effects by the Gift Grant Bargain Sale conveyance Assurance will devise or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever provided the Same do not exceed in the whole the Yearly Value of Ten Thousand dollars the Same Messuages Lands Tenements hereditaments and estate real and personal to Grant bargain sel convey assure demise and to farm let and place Out on interest or otherwise dispose of for the use of the Said Academy in Such Manner as to them or at least nine of them shall Seem Most beneficial to the Institution and to Receive the Rents issues profits income and interest of the Same and to apply the Same to the proper use and Support of the Said Academy and by the Same name to sue commence prosecute and defend implead and be impleaded in any Courts of Law or equity and in all manner of Suits and Actions whatsoever and Generally by and in the Same name to do and transact all and every the Business touching or concerning the premises or which shall be incidentally necessary thereto as fully and effectually as any Natural person or Body Politic or Corporate within this Commonwealth have power to manage their Own concerns and to hold enjoy and exercise all Such powers authorities and Jurisdictions as are Customary in other Seminaries of Learning. Fourth the Said Trustees shall cause to be Made for their use one Common Seal with Such devices and inscriptions thereon as the shall think Proper under and by which all deed diplomas Certificates and acts of the Said Corporation shall pass and be authenticated and the Same Seal at their pleasure may break and devise a new one Fifth that the Said Trustees of the Said Academy or Seven of them at least Shall meet at the Borough of York on the first Monday in May Next for the purpose of concerting and agreeing to such

Business as in Consequence of this Act shall be proper to be laid before them at the Commencement of the Institution and Shall have power to adjourn from time to time as they shall See cause for the purpose of perfecting the Same Sixth That there shall be a Meeting of the Said Trustees held once in every Year at least at the Borough of York at such times as the said Trustees or quorum thereof shall appoint of which Notice shall be Given after the first Meeting either by Public Advertisement in two of the Nearest Public Newspapers three weeks before the time or by Notice in Writing Signed by the Clerk or other officer of the Trustees for that purpose to be appointed and Sent to each Trustee at least ten days before the time of Such intended Meeting and if at Such Meeting Seven of the Said Trustees shall not be present those of them who shall be present shall have power to Adjourn the Meeting to any other day as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the whole Number of Trustees for the time being were present but if Seven or more of the Said Trustees Shall Meet at the Said appointed times or at any other time of Adjournment then Such Seven or More of the Said Trustees shall be a Board or Quorum and a Majority of them shall be capable of doing and Transacting all the Business and Concerns of the Said Academy not otherwise provided for by this act and particularly of Making and enacting Ordinances for the Government of the said Academy of Electing Trustees to Supply any Vacancies that may happen by Death resignation or otherwise of Electing and appointing the principal and Masters of the Said Academy of Agreeing with them for their Salaries and Stipends ascertaining their several duties and powers and removing them for Misconduct or Breach of the laws of the Institution of Appointing Committees of their Own body to Carry into execution all an every the Resolutions of the Board of appointing a Treasurer Secretary Stewards Managers and other necessary and Customary Officers for the taking Care of the Estate and Managing the Concerns of the Corporation and Generally a majority of the Board or Quorum of the Said

Trustees consisting of Seven persons at the least at any annual or adjourned Meeting after Notice Given as aforesaid shall determine all the matters and things (although the Same be Not herein particularly Mentioned) which shall Occasionally arise and be incidentally necessary to be determined and transacted by the Said Trustees Provided always that No Ordinances shall be of force which shall be Repugnant to the Laws of this State Seventh Persons of Every Religious Denomination shall be Capable of being elected Trustees Nor shall any person either as Principal Master or pupil be Refused admittance for his concientious persuation in Matters of Religion Provided he shall demean himself in a Sober orderly Manner and Conform to the Rules and Regulations of the said Corporation shall defeat or annul any Gift Grant devise or bequest to or from the Said Corporation Provided the intent of the parties shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the Gift Grant will or other Writing whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to or from the Said Corporation Nor shall any disuser or Nonuser of the Rights liberties privileges Jurisdictions and authorities hereby Granted to the Said Corporation or any of them Create or Cause a forfeiture thereof

Section 4<sup>th</sup> and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That the Constitution of the Said academy herein and hereby declared and established shall be and remain inviolable forever and the Same shall Not be altered by any ordinance or Law of the Said Trustees nor in any other manner than by an act of the Legislature of this State.

Section. 5. and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That the Said Trustees herein before appointed and their Successors and the principall and Master and every of them hereafter to be appointed in Such Manner and form as herein is directed and Required before he or they enter upon the duties of their trust or office shall before a Justice of the peace or Alderman of this state take and Subscribe the Oaths or Affirmations prescribed by the Constitution of this State to be taken by the officers of this State and shall also take an Oath

or affirmation for the faithful discharge of their respective trust or office Aforesaid

Section 6. and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That the Govenor is hereby authorized and Required to issue a Warrant in favour of the Trustees aforesaid or their Order on the County Treasurer for the Sum of two thousand Dollars out of the arrearages of Taxes due from the Said County to the Commonwealth for which Sum the County of York shall be Credited on the Books of the Comptroller General in the Settlement of their Accounts for arrearages of Taxes as an endowment to the Said Academy and the Said Trustees shall Vest and dispose of the Said Grant of Money in Such manner as to them shall Seem Most benficial to the Said Academy.

Section 7. And be it further enacted by the authority Aforesaid that as Soon as the two thousand Dollars Mentioned in the preceding Section shall be paid to the Trustees there shall be admitted into the Said academy any number of Poor Students who may at any time be offered in Order to be taught Gratis provided the number so admitted shall at no time be Greater than Seven and that none of the Said Students shall continue longer than two Years if others should offer

Section 8 And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid That So much of the Act entitled An Act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at York Town passed the twentieth day of September One thousand Seven hundred and eighty Seven as prevents the Rector Church Wardens and Vestry Men and their Successors from the Alienating the Schoolhouse and lot of Ground on which the same is Erected as is therein mentioned be and the Same is hereby Repealed

Cadwalader Evans Jun. Speaker of the House of Representatives  
Approved March 1..1799 Robert Hare Speaker of the Senate  
Thomas Mifflin Govenor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Inrolled the first day of March 1799

I – J N<sup>o</sup> 1148

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Department of State



OFFICE of the SECRETARY of the COMMONWEALTH

Pennsylvania, ss:

Harrisburg, May 13, 1935

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of An Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "*An Act 'To incorporate and endow an Academy or Public School in the Town of York and for other purposes therein mentioned'*", approved March 1, 1799", as the same appears of record in this Office.

(Seal of  
SECRETARY OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH  
PENNSYLVANIA.)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto set my hand and  
caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the  
day and year above written.

Geo. D. Thorn  
Deputy Secretary of the  
Commonwealth

## RECIPROCAL TEACHING AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the York County Academy has been unable in late years to attract students to the school conducted by it in the old Academy building located on North Beaver Street, in the City of York, York County, Pennsylvania.

AND WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, at its regular quarterly meeting held on the 2nd day of May, 1929, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the York County Academy be not opened or conducted during the academic year 1929-30 at the present location and that the said York County Academy be opened and conducted during said year at the building of the York Collegiate Institute if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the authorities of that institution.

AND WHEREAS, said Trustees are desirous of maintaining a school in which the English language, Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences shall be taught during at least nine months in each and every year, as contemplated by the Act incorporating said Academy.

AND WHEREAS, the Trustees of York Collegiate Institute are willing to permit the Trustees of said Academy to open

and conduct said Academy at the building of said Institute, and the Trustees of said institutions have in pursuance of the purposes aforesaid and for the better education of the youth of the community entered into a reciprocal teaching agreement whereby the scholars of the two institutions will receive the joint benefit of the teachers, instructors and facilities by each institution employed, all as more fully hereinafter set forth.

AND WHEREAS, The Trustees of York County Academy are of opinion that in view of the changed conditions, its charter objects and other obligations can at the present time be best performed and the cause of education be best served by said plan.

AND WHEREAS, the Trustees of said institutions at meetings thereof held this day have approved said plan and this agreement and have authorized their respective officers to execute such agreement under their respective corporate seals.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT, made and concluded in duplicate this Tenth day of June, A. D. one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (1929), by and between York Collegiate Institute (hereinafter designated as the "Institute") and the Trustees of the York County Academy (hereinafter designated as the "Academy"),  
WITNESSETH:

That in consideration of the increase in the facilities of both institutions for the furtherance of the cause of education in the community and of the mutual benefits which will accrue to said institutions hereunder, as well as for and in consideration of the premises and of the promises hereinafter contained, it is covenanted and agreed as follows:

(1) Academy shall elect a principal who shall, subject to the supervision of the Trustees of Academy, employ at least two teachers who shall be known as "Masters" of the York County Academy, and said principal and masters shall conduct a school in which the English language, Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences shall be taught during at least nine months in each and every year. Academy may elect as

principal the Head Master of the York Collegiate Institute at such salary, nominal or otherwise, as Academy may determine. In addition to the two masters hereinbefore designated, Academy may employ such teachers of the Institute as it may determine, at such salaries, nominal or otherwise, as Academy may determine, for the purpose of assisting in the instruction in the branches contemplated to be taught by Academy.

(2) Institute shall give to the Trustees of Academy and to its principal, masters, teachers and students such use of the buildings, grounds, facilities and equipment of the Institute as may be necessary for the carrying out of this agreement in common with the Trustees, Head Master, teachers, and students of Institute; and Academy may remove to said buildings such of its equipment as it shall deem desirable, and the same shall be used for the common purposes of both institutions.

(3) All students applying to either institution for instruction shall be enrolled as students of both institutions. The fees for tuition and other charges of all such students shall be those fixed from time to time by the Trustees of Institute, and, in consideration of the rights and privileges herein granted to Academy, shall be paid to Institute for its own use, provided, however, that there shall be admitted into the said Academy and enrolled as aforesaid any number of poor students who may at any time be offered in order to be taught gratis, provided the number so admitted shall at no time be greater than seven, and that none of the said students shall continue longer than two years if others shall offer.

(4) The Head Master of Institute and the principal of Academy shall, under the supervision of the respective Boards of Trustees, arrange a course of instruction or curriculum including the branches hereinbefore designated to be taught by Academy. The names of students who shall have successfully concluded their course of study shall be certified by the Head Master and principal to the respective Boards of Trustees, who may upon such certification severally admit such students to graduation and may confer upon them a joint diploma of certifi-



icate of the two institutions in such form as the respective Boards of Trustees may adopt or approve.

(5) This agreement shall remain in force and effect for the academic year 1929-30 and shall thereafter continue in full force and effect for such academic year unless and until either harty hereto shall by resolution of its Board of Trustees, duly communicated to the Board of Trustees of the other institution before the first day of April in any year, signify its desire to terminate the same at the close of the then academic year. During the continuance of this agreement its terms and conditions may be modified, altered or amended as may from time to time be determined and agreed upon by the respective Boards of Trustees of the two institutions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be signed by their duly authorized officers and their respective common or corporate seals to be hereunto affixed the day and year above mentioned.

Seal of  
York Collegiate  
Institute.

YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,  
By SAMUEL SMALL,  
President.

ATTEST:  
DONALD H. YOST,  
Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF  
YORK COUNTY ACADEMY,  
By GEO. W. GROSS,  
President.

ATTEST:  
GEORGE HAY KAIN,  
Secretary.

Seal of  
Academy

## SUPPLEMENTAL RECIPROCAL TEACHING AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made and executed in duplicate this 14th day of September, 1948, by and between York Collegiate Institute, (hereinafter designated as Institute) and Trustees of York County Academy, (hereinafter designated as Academy).

It is covenanted and agreed that the written agreement entered into between Institute and Academy, dated June 10, 1929, is hereby renewed for the academic year 1948-1949, and shall thereafter continue in full force and effect for each academic year, unless the same shall be terminated in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of said original agreement.

It is stipulated, however, that in the event the income of the Academy over and above such amounts as shall be required to meet its necessary expenses is insufficient to pay in full the salaries of its two teachers, the Institute shall out of tuition pay the amount of such deficiency to the Academy from time to time on call by its Treasurer, to the end that the Academy will be able to pay such salaries in full.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be signed by their duly authorized officers and their respective common or corporate seals to be hereunto affixed the day and year above mentioned.

Attest:

YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

(SEAL) /s/ Walter S. Ehrenfeld

Secretary.

By

/s/ William H. Kurtz

President.

THE TRUSTEES OF YORK COUNTY ACADEMY,

Attest:

(SEAL) /s/ George Hay Kain, Jr.


Secretary.

By

/s/ Frederick B. Gerber

President.

## PERTINENT PORTIONS OF THE WILL OF JOHN C. JORDAN

tem sixteenth, I give and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my property and estate to Horace Keesey, Charles H. Bear and Richard E. Cochran, all of the said City of York, and to their successors in the trust forever, in trust to carefully invest the same and to change the investments and to reinvest the said fund from time to time as and when circumstances shall require, and out of the interest and income which they shall receive to pay annually first, the cost and expense of administering the trust: second, the cost and expense of keeping the lot in Prospect Hill Cemetery on which the members of my family are and I shall be buried, and the tombstones thereon erected in good condition, order and repair, third, to pay two-thirds of the remainder of said annual interest and income to "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John, at Yorktown" yearly and every year forever.

fourth, to pay the remaining one-third of the remainder of said annual interest and income to "The Trustees of the York County Academy," Provided however that in case the said last mentioned corporation shall be dissolved or The York County Academy shall go out of existence as an academy or a college or the said "The Trustees of the York County Academy" shall fail or neglect for five consecutive years to maintain a school in which the English language, Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences shall be taught during at least nine months in each and every year, the said share or portion of the remainder of said

annual interest and income shall be forfeited by the said "The Trustees of the York County Academy" and in that event the whole of the said remainder of the said annual interest and income arising from the said rest, residue and remainder of my estate in the hands or possession of my said Trustees or their successors shall be paid by them to "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Yorktown" yearly and every year forever.

Whenever any vacancy shall happen in the number of said trustees I hereby authorize and empower the Orphans' Court of York County to appoint a proper person to fill such vacancy upon the petition of the corporations or the corporation entitled to receive the remainder of said annual interest and income.







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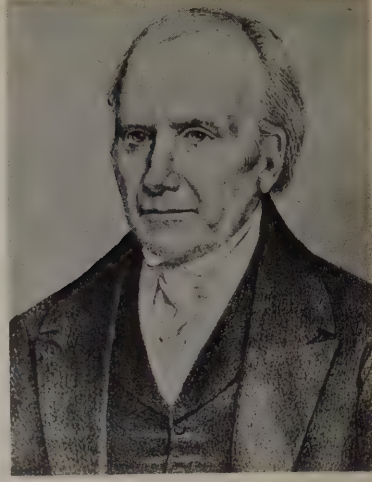




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JOHN EDIE



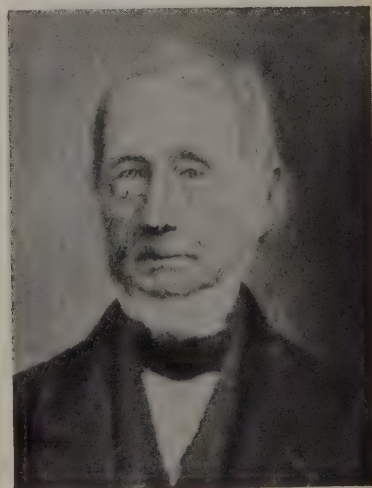
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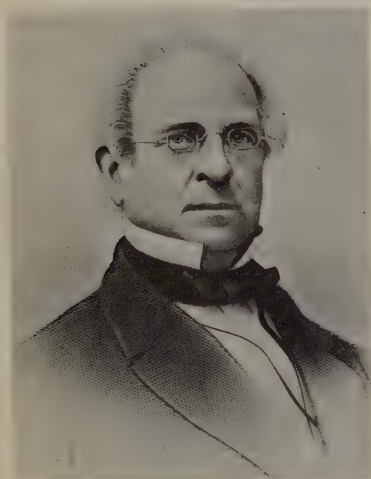
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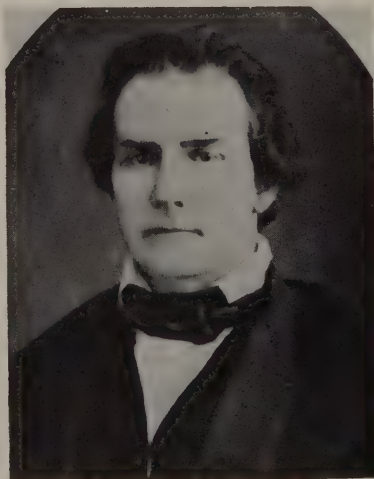
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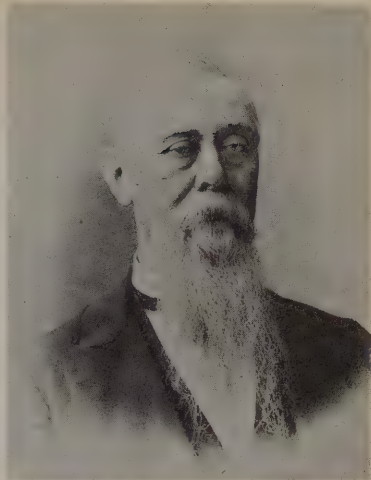




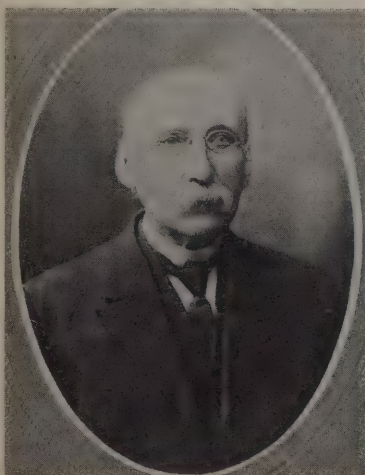
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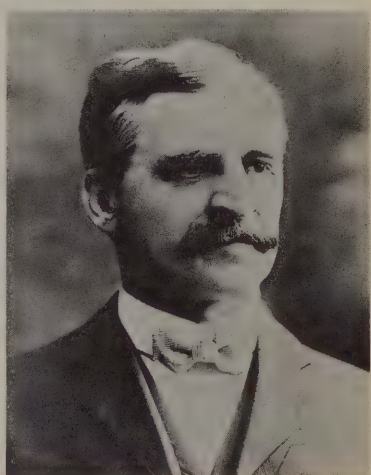
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Rev. Charles West Thomson	1856-1859
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Philip A. Small	1874-1875
Adam J. Glossbrenner	1876-1879
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Philip Smyser	1856-1859
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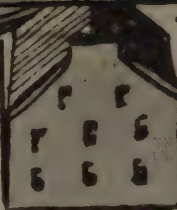
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York County Acad-  
emy, first classical  
school West of Susquehanna

North Street

York Friends  
Meeting, 1764



The Continental Con-  
gress sat in the Old  
Courthouse from Sept.  
30, 1777 to June 27, 1778.

\$6000

Philadelphia

Gates Ho.  
Wayne



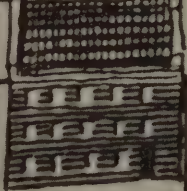
White Hall Inn

Old County  
Courthouse



Water  
Street

Clarke  
House  
Contin-  
ental money printed



Market

1779  
Church

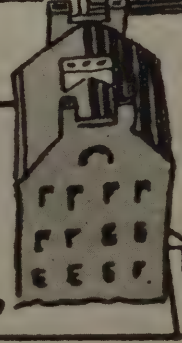


Street

Beaver  
Street

German Reformed  
Church Washington  
attended Service

Globe Inn



King

Church  
1756



Accomac

Marquis de La Fayette  
was guest of York at  
the Globe in 1825...

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ented to the City by  
an heir of the Penn  
Family...

Princess Street







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